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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 140.

## CITY ITEMS.

### Boarding Wanted.

A young gentleman wishes boarding in a private family a short distance from Fifth street. Address "J. A. T.," 78 Boyle street, Allegheny city.

### Cotton Down---Go Ragged no Longer.

Boys' and Mens' White Shirts in great variety. Jaconet and Gauze Undershirts, just the thing for this hot weather. Linen, Jean and Muslin Drawers, all sizes, at the Gentlemens' Emporium, 72 Fifth street.
T. S. ROBINSON & Co.

### Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoaint Cream for the hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

### Black Silks.

All widths and at all prices, with and without lustre, as liable for dresses, mantles, coats, etc. Also, beautiful quality of mourning silks, at our new place of business, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, in the store formerly occupied by James M. Buchfield. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

### On the Corner

Of Fourth and Market streets, in the store J. M. Birchfield, Esq., formerly kept, you will find the best assorted stock of Dress Goods, Shawls, etc., in the city. Shawls at from one to two hundred dollars, each something new. Call and see them. C. Hanson Love & Brother, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

### Summer Hats and Caps

Of the latest styles, at the extensive and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Black and light colored patent steel spring brim hats, for gents and boys. Linen "tesorte" hats, the lightest and most comfortable hat ever put upon the head. Straw hats for men, boys and children, ladies' and misses' hats, all of which will be sold at less prices than any other house in the city.

### Presentation Depot.

Persons visiting the city should not fail to call at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, No. 74 Fifth street, and examine the splendid stock of books they always have on hand. Here you will find the finest assortment of albums in the city. One thing about this establishment is, that each of its customers is entitled to a present worth from 50 cents to $500. Send for a circular.

### Plain and Fancy Colored Silks.

Blue, Green, Brown, Purple, Tan, Steel, Pink, Cherry, White, and "Moon on the Lake," etc. Also, small Check---Black and White, Blue and White, Purple and White, Green and White, in small figures, all colors, and at the very lowest prices. Remember, we have moved and now occupy the store on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. James M. Burchfield. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

PRICES OF MEAT.—The New York *Tribune* urges that, the prices of meat being unreasonably high, the people apply the corrective by refusing, for awhile, to buy. Vegetables are plenty and comparatively cheap, and will subsist the human body very well in dog-days. Leave off meat awhile, and the butchers will then refuse to pay the exorbitant prices for cattle that have been paid within the last year, and trade will regulate itself upon the unerring principle of supply and demand. It is not so regulated at present. It is regulated by the fever of speculation and the patience of suffering people.

### Late News Items.

The Engineer Department has received orders to dismantle the majority of the fortifications around Washington. Those that are to be preserved are to be improved and strengthened.

The army of Georgia commanded by General Sherman, has been disbanded. All regiments whose term of service did not expire before October are to be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee.

It is said the War Department has finally acceded to Gov. Curtin's views, and issued an order directing that enlisted men of Veteran Reserve Corps who, if they had remained in the volunteer regiments from which they were transferred, would now be entitled to discharge, will all be mustered out, except those who voluntarily wish to remain in the Veteran Corps.

Hon. Jas. Johnson, the newly appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, left Washington for Savannah by way of New York.

Judge William F. Harding, direct tax Commissioner for South Carolina, reports that the people of Charleston, notwithstanding the presumed scarcity of money, have paid into the United States Treasury over ninety thousand dollars, on account of the district taxes, for which they were in arrears.

Hon. John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, accompanied by his family, sailed yesterday in the Africa for Liverpool.

Sanford Conover, the witness in the assassination case, about whose safety some solicitude was recently felt, arrived in Washington city yesterday.

The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, is now a prisoner at Charleston.

It it said that at least one hundred thousand bales of cotton along the line of the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, awaiting the completion of the line, to be forwarded to market.

General Thomas has issued an order allowing all persons sent north of the Ohio River to remain during the war to return, also abolishing the pass system over all railroads and rivers in his department.

General Wilson telegraphs to the Government that he has issued to the poor at Atlanta, during the last seven days, one hundred thousand pounds of meat and flour. The people in Tennessee, and adjacent counties, are in a starving condition, and relief must be extended to thirty thousand people.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has decided that soldiers who have violated their contracts with the Government by conming crime of desertion during the time for which they had enlisted, or when drafted, have no legal claim either to pay which had accrued at the time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty, and that any payment hereafter made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed at the Treasury, and paymasters of the army will be notified of this fact immediately.

Bishop Andrews address to the Methodist Episcopal Church South counsels a return to peaceful avocations as follows:—"Let the young men of the country now return to make knock of their beloved homes, and seek to engage, at the earliest moment possible, in some honest business, and by all means avoid temptation to lawlessness; let all our paroled soldiers avoid all concern in the unholy war of guerilla warfare. These are wrong in principle and practice. Whatever seeming apology there might have been during the war originally for such excesses, none now exists. It was their duty, by all practical means, to promote peace and good feeling among the various sections of the United States. Let all earnestly address themselves to the task of the reconstruction of the Government, by promoting peace and unity."

FIRE IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—On Friday, the 9th instant, Helster's steam saw mill and a large store room adjoining it, belonging to the heirs of Jefferson Decker, were destroyed by fire. And near by, a long building known as the Arcade, also fell a prey to the devouring element, in which five families resided above, and containing four or five stories with shops below. The dwelling house between the Arcade and the mammoth store was pulled down, which formed a gap, thereby checking the flames. The mill and fixtures were worth about $6,000, and the grain consumed about $2,000, $1,500 of which was covered by insurance. Mr. Brothers had in the building about 1,000 bushels of grain. Most of the goods in the saddler shop of Mr. Cummings were saved, but $1.5 in money lost. Several houses on the opposite side of the street were on fire, but the flames were subdued through the exertion of the citizens. The whole loss is stated at $10,000.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN ENGLAND.—A London letter by the last steamer says: The attempt to introduce the Petroleum mania into England seems for the present, at least, to have been a complete failure. The "Petroleum Company of Western Virginia," which was recently introduced with a great flourish and the promise that it would return 78 per cent. interest has collapsed and disappeared from the advertising columns of our papers. Some people must have been greatly disappointed, since the price to be paid for the "property" was £31,500 sterling in cash—a sum which was afterwards reduced to £24,000 in cash and £7,000 in shares, but without effect in attracting subscriptions.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1865. NO. 240.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

## The Northwestern States.

## Highly Interesting Statistics.

## Postoffices Re-established in Kentucky

## Dismissal of Officers.

## SUICIDE OF EDWARD RUFFIN, SR.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 21.

The author of the infamous advertisement which appeared in the Selma (Alabama) *Advertiser*, of December 1st, 1865, offering one million of dollars to procure

**The Assassination of Lincoln, Johnson and Seward.**

Was brought to Washington, to-day, under arrest. The scoundrel's name is Gayle. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides at Cahawba, about ten miles from Selma. He admits that he wrote the advertisement and paid for its insertion in the Selma paper, but claims that it was intended merely as a joke upon the community. Two compositors, employed in the *Advertiser*, one of whom placed the advertisement in type, were also brought along as witnesses against Gayle.

**Dr. Wm. Elder.**

The able statistican of the Treasury Department, in his researches has developed the following facts concerning the

**Nine Northwestern States**

Drained by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Michigan and the territory of Nebraska. They have ten and one-half million or thirty-three and one-half per cent. of the total population; thirty-one and one eighty-seventh per cent. of the entire value of live stock. The revenue paid by these States during the year ending June 30, 1864, on manufactures, was twenty-seven million six hundred and sixty thousand dollars or thirty-eight and two-tenths per cent. of the entire amount. The valuable work from which these data are taken will soon be printed in Philadelphia.

Postmaster General Dennison has ordered the reopening of the following

**Post-offices in Kentucky:**

Springport, Henry County, L. S. Montgomery Postmaster; Felicinia, Graves County, John S. Snead; Florence Station, McCracken County, W. T. Boyd; Aurora, Marshall County, Wm. H. Eggner; Smith's Mill, Henderson County, Wm. H. Thornbury; Pleasant Point, Davies County, J. A. Cobb; Tichenor, Winstonestello County, H. C. Smith.

The following are among the

**Dismissals for the Week**

Ending to-day: Captain Ira G. Robertson, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, for defrauding recruits enlisted for the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers, of their local bounties. Captain Stephen H. Elgett, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders and breach of trust. First Lieutenant Geo. N. Rowe, First Arkansas Cavalry, for habitual drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and for using disrespectful language and violence toward his superior officers. First Lieut. James E. Speak, Adjutant 118th Indiana Volunteers, for desertion while under arrest.

The orders dismissing the following officers have been revoked, and they are honorably discharged: Lieut. Col. John Bell, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry; First Lieut. Oscar Rubin, 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieut. Robt. N. Reed, 3rd Missouri Volunteers; Second Lieut. J. P. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania.

**Edward Ruffin, Sr.,**

of Virginia, committed suicide on Saturday, at the residence of his son, near Danville. This venerable ruffian, it will be recollected, fired the first gun in the attack on Sumter in 1861.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th, gives the following account of the affair: It is now said that Mr. Ruffin's mind had been very perceptibly affected since the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies. For a week previous to terminating his life, Ruffin kept his chamber busily employed in writing what subsequently turned out to be a history of his political day. He also wrote several letters, and in one of them he left directions as to the disposal of his body. He bathed himself, put on clean under and outer clothing, and directed that his body should be buried in the habiliments he had put on, without shroud or coffin. He then seated himself in a chair, put a loaded musket to his mouth, and, leaning back, struck the musket with his heel. The gun discharged at the first cap did not explode, and he replaced it by another, which discharged the musket, the charge of ball and brick blowing off the crown of the venerable old gentleman's head, and scattering his brains and snowy hair against the ceiling of the room.

When the family, alarmed by the report, reached Mr. Ruffin's room, he was found lying back in his chair, the gun leaning against him, and life gone. A paragraph in the letter left on the person of his family and friends, explains the tragic deed. It reads: "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country." Mr. Ruffin was very aged, perhaps fifty years of age, and brooding over the troubles of the war and its results no doubt unhinged his mind and caused a derangement of his once strong and vigorous faculties.

## Highly Interesting.

## Rebel Soldiers Going Home.

## AN EXCITING TROTTING MATCH.

## GEN. ROSECRANS IN NEW YORK.

## Retrenchment In Government Expenses

Special to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 21.

Large numbers of paroled rebel soldiers are now in the city. Many are leaving daily for the South; others declare their intention of remaining in the North, and are going to towns in the country.

At the trotting match yesterday, on the Union course, Long Island, best three in five, for $5,000, between George Wilkes, former, Ellingham and Lady Emma, Wilkes won the first heat and Lady Emma the two following ones, when Wilkes was withdrawn. Best time, 2:28.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, and Bishop Rosecrans of Cincinnati, arrived here yesterday. At the banquet to Senator Nye, at the Astor House, last evening, speeches were made by General Rosecrans, Wood and others. Gen. Rosecrans proceeds to Nevada in a few weeks.

The first through night Express train from Cincinnati over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad arrived this afternoon.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough, commander of our naval squadron destined for European waters, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day, on board his flag-ship Minnesota. Other vessels of the squadron will shortly follow the Colorado.

The *Tribune* says that the President is resolved on cutting down the expenses to the lowest point. He is known to be in favor of retrenchment as in favor of returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress. It is expected the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by the new year.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the demands for National bonds and currency circulation are so pressing that Congress will be called upon, among the earliest enactments, to increase the apportionment of National Bank capital.

By direction of the President, the Army of Georgia is hereby dissolved, and all regiments not to be discharged under existing orders, will be transferred to the Army of Tennessee.

General Order No. 116, from the War Department, directs that all of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, if they had remained in their original regiments, would, under existing orders, now be entitled to their discharges, and be immediately discharged upon accepting those who desire to serve their full term.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is about issuing orders to his agents in former insurrectionary districts of the South, directing in every instance the collection of Government tax on all southern goods previous to their shipment to the Northern market.

## DEATH OF MRS. SEC'Y SEWARD.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 21.

Mrs. Secretary Seward died this morning at ten o'clock, of an illness caused by care and exertion for her family since the terrible night of the 14th of April. She was a most estimable Christian lady, and her unexpected death is a hard blow to her already deeply stricken family.

## THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

### The Case as Presented by the Defense—The Degree of Guilt of the Accused.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 19.

The proceedings in the Assassination trial for the past two weeks have been, to the casual reader, very tedious, and to many the efforts of the defense seemed as a struggle against time. The counsel for the accused have commenced their arguments, and in all probability the case will be concluded within the next ten days. In the meantime, a brief summary of the case and the results accomplished may not prove uninteresting. Taking up first the case of Mrs. Surratt, we have the attempt to impeach the two main witnesses against her. It may be said that the defence have succeeded in proving that Lloyd was much intoxicated on the day when, as he swears, Mrs. Surratt charged him to have the carbines in readiness; and that Weichman did on one occasion declare his own sympathies to be with the south.

The inference from the first fact is, that Lloyd was incapable of understanding or remembering anything said to him on that day; and in regard to the second, the counsel have a theory that Weichman was really one of the conspirators, who has turned State's evidence, and that his statements are therefore to be taken with much allowance. They have entirely failed to fasten upon him any complicity in the conspiracy, however, and will be unable to make much capital out of his expressions of secession sentiments, beyond the general effect of putting on record the vague doubt in regard to the young man's real character which already existed in the minds of all who had studied the case. The defence has also proved that Mrs. Surratt did really have business at Surrattsville on the day of her visit there, and did actually attend to it. Her declarations, on being suddenly confronted with Payne, that she had never seen him before, is in some measure explained by the testimony of quite a number of witnesses that her eyesight is defective, and by the fact that Miss Fitzpatrick, who had seen Payne as many times before as had Mrs. Surratt, also failed to recognize him in the disguise which he wore upon that occasion. It is also worth noting in the prisoner's favor that her failure to recognize Payne at that time was the very worst thing which could have happened, both for herself and for him. Various persons have testified that Mrs. Surratt is by nature and reputation, kind, devout and charitable. This is the case for the defense. On the other hand, there has been no explanation of Booth's visits at Mrs. Surratt's house, the frequent meetings there of those implicated as conspirators, the visits of her son to Richmond and Montreal, her whispered words with the chief assassin on the day of the murder, or her whispered instructions to John Lloyd twice reiterated that week. There can be little doubt that in her case the verdict of the court will be guilty.

It is generally admitted that little could be done in defense of Harold, the valet and courier of the assassin. Only two points have been made in his favor. It seems certain that he was not, as was supposed at the secret trials with closed doors, in Montreal last February in consultation with Sanders and Thompson,—nor was the story intrinsically probable. A dozen witnesses or more have swore that Harold is a boyish, trivial fellow, easily influenced for good or evil, and of no mental or moral stamina.

There has been but a single defense attempted for Payne, that of Mr. Doster, counsel, that of insanity, and that has most signally and utterly failed. Indeed the project of setting up the plea of insanity in behalf of a man who entered into an elaborate political conspiracy, stood by the plot when all others but its leader abandoned it as hopeless, and finally carried out the part assigned him with cunning as marvellous as his coolness, was too absurd to have a basis in anything but desperation. The appearance of Payne on the main counsel to be inexplicable. We have him first as a nurse in the hospitals at Gettysburg, treating the patients with apparent tenderness; next a meitum boarder in a Union household at Baltimare, studying medical books; next, in Virginia, he is an officer of the rebel army, rescuing from the rage of more fiendish brutes than himself the lives of unarmed Union prisoners. His father is described to be a clergyman in Florida, and is called before the court, but does not appear. Then the accused appears as a conspirator lodging at the Surratt house, professing to be a Baptist minister, and amusing his leisure by games with bowie-knives. Then he has a room at a Washington hotel as an invalid unable to visit the dining room; then passes the guard at the door of the sick secretary of State under the pretence that he is a physician's messenger; then goes his bloody work with the ferocity and determination which seemed superhuman; then walks into custody by a coincidence, and stupidly attempts to assume an impossible character; and now sits erect and calm and unconquerable before the tribunal which is to condemn him to death, blushing at the preposterous effort to make Booth assume the guilt of the murder of himself to his fate, and has expressed a desire to take the witness stand in behalf of his fellow-prisoners, whom he declares to be, as far as the knowledge of the assassination goes, entirely innocent.

Atzerott's case is as hopeless almost as that of Payne, although no direct participation on his part in the murder of the President on Friday night has been fully proved. His inquiry for President Johnson's room at the Kirkwood House tells heavily against him. The story that on Saturday he alluded to the story of the murder of General Grant in a manner indicating a knowledge that that crime was contemplated, has been successfully exploded by the defense, and it appears that his remark was such as might naturally have been made by any innocent person. It has also been proved that the pistol and dirk found in his room were not the weapons which he habitually carried—but nothing has been brought forward to sustain the inference that they belonged to another of the conspirators. It has been proved that Atzerott is a coward, and another fact against him is that he does not deny he was one of the conspirators, having repeatedly sought to be put on the witnesses' stand for the government.

The defence of O'Laughlin will in all probability prove successful. The testimony which indicted him as the intruder at Secretary Stanton's house on the night of April 14th, has been contradicted by an alibi so complete and unimpeachable that probably the Judge Advocate will acknowledge its undeniable force in his summing up, and abandon this part of the case. O'Laughlin came to Washington on Thursday, April 13th, with a party of Baltimore friends, on an ordinary convivial excursion. It is not proved that he saw Booth during the time; his whereabouts every moment of the night of the murder is accounted for, and the balance of probability is decidedly in favor of his knowing nothing of the assassination until the shot was fired. O'Laughlin did not deny his participation in the plot to kidnap the President, in which Booth's ideas first took form. He was intimate with Booth from childhood, the boys having been neighbors and schoolmates in Baltimore. He gave himself up willingly to the officers who came in search of him a day after the murder.

Edward Spangler, the scene-shifter at Ford's theatre, has made a vigorous defense. The defense has proved satisfactorily that Spangler did not, as alleged, hold the door open for Booth's flight and close it in the face of the pursuer; that the forcing open of the locks on the doors of the private boxes at Ford's theatre was done immediately, sometime before the murder; that the passage way behind the scenes was always kept clear by a rule of the establishment; that Booth repeatedly during the winter hired and himself occupied the box in which he killed the President, and that a gimlet was found in his valise with which he might have bored the hole through the door; that the rope found in Spangler's possession might have been used in his favorite amusement of craft-fishing, or in his business at the theatre; and that Spangler himself is known as a good-natured, kind, willing, hard-drinking fellow, employed occasionally by Booth as a sort of hostler and errand-runner, but not the man to be intrusted with great deeds for good or evil.

The counsel for Samuel Arnold has been content to accept his case as the prosecution left it, and very few witnesses have been brought forward for his defense. The prisoner does not deny that he was a partner in Booth's conspiracy up to the 27th of March; the government does not claim that he had anything to do with it after that date. The question for the court to consider is merely the proper sentence to be awarded to his precise measure of guilt.

The case of Dr. Mudd is the most complicated of all. He has proved that the harboring at his house persons in rebel uniform was in 1861, when all Maryland was in ferment, not in 1864, and that John Surratt was not among them; that he did not say early in March that the President, Cabinet and all the Union men in Maryland would be killed within six weeks; that he did not visit Booth in Washington on the 3d of March, or Mrs. Surratt during the winter. All these assertions, although positively sworn to by witnesses for the prosecution, may be regarded as effectually disproved. In regard to Booth's visit at Bryantown in November, the defense has proved that he professed to be looking at investments in land, brought regular letters of introduction, and was introduced to Dr. Mudd in the most natural and casual manner. The statement of Weichmann, that Mudd and Booth were in conference in Washington, in January, is the main point about which doubt clusters. It cannot be considered as disapproved, nor can we reconcile with its truth the positive testimony that the Doctor was not away from his home in January. The register of the Pennsylvania House, where, according to Weichmann's story, Mudd was staying at the time, does not contain his name, and is thus negative evidence in his favor. It seems not impossible that Weichmann's memory is at fault, and that the interview took place during Mudd's visit on the 23d of December—although his time even then appears fully accounted for. A great point in the doctor's favor is made by the evidence of several witnesses that he spoke on Sunday of the presence of two suspicious persons at his house on the previous day, urged the raising of a home guard to scour the country, and himself conveyed to the authorities the first information they obtained as to Booth's flight and the important fact of his fractured limb.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

### Two Children, Brother and Sister, Brutally Murdered—The Girl Outraged—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Since the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, there has been no local event in that city that has caused such a feeling of horror as the late murder of the Joyce children. The victims were the only children of a widow, Mrs. Joyce, who carried her subsistence by dressmaking. The facts touching the disappearance of the children and the recovery of their bodies are thus detailed in the Boston *Traveller* of Monday: A young girl was in her fifteenth year, but was remarkably well formed, round and full in person, over five feet high, and rather attractive in person, with auburn hair, and very clear, bright eyes. She resided in Linn, with one of her aunts, and was here on a visit. The boy was small of his age. The boy came home from school, (the Dwight school,) at 4 o'clock, on Monday, the morning of the murder of school being from 8 to 1. The girl expressed a desire to see the woods around Boston, and they proposed to go to Roxbury. Something was said about Way's Woods. Mrs. Joyce left her home early Monday morning, and went out to West Roxbury to make dinnesss for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of the Meadow and Concord streets. The boy said, "I'll show you some first rate woods." The grandmother rather objected to their going, but the girl pacified her by saying that they would be back in time for dinner, and added, "Don't be afraid, grandma; we'll be back in time for Johnny to go to school." This was in reference to the afternoon session, which commences at 2 o'clock. When they left the girl had ten cents with her.

The place where the murder was committed was a deep ravine, at the second growth on Forest Hill station, at the juncture of the Providence & Bedham railroads, up on a hill to the right. It is situated about a mile from the road. It had been going up from Newland street toward Washington, took the Forest Hill car, the Bedham line, and then struck the first road they came to, which led them across the railroad, across the Jamaica road, and then into the woods, over the hills and further out. Beneath an oak tree, on an eminence, in the grove, is a place favorable to a picnic party. Here the children have been plucked off to make wreaths. One of these was found twined around the young girl's hat. She had evidently sat down to rest herself and her wreath, and there were the broken twigs laying on the ground, as well as an incomplete wreath. Her body was found flat on the back, facing the sky, with her feet together, on the seat, and her underclothes torn off. The wounds on her person were in different places, extending from the hips to the throat—being eight or ten on the back. From an examination of the body, Doctor Stedman was led to infer that but one person was engaged in the murder. The wounds were deep, and were made evidently by the same instrument that killed the boy.

It is supposed that the boy, after a time amazed or paralyzed by the attack on his sister, and that when he turned to run it was too late. His corpse was down the hill toward a pond, about 200 feet from the scene of the murder. There were two bonnets within a few hundred yards of the scene, but the inmates are so accustomed to visitors, and to the fact that there are excursion groups that they would not have paid much attention if they had heard screams on this occasion. The gentleman who, on Monday, notified the police of West Roxbury of the absence of the children on Tuesday, and they set out in search, was a resident who had taken up the place of her sojourning being unknown, and did not hear of the disappearance until Wednesday. On Thursday, by direction of Mr. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff, Joseph F. Hubbard, of Roxbury, with a strong force, and seven Boston policemen, made a systematic search of the Roxbury woods, and found the bodies of the two children were not there. The gentlemen who found the girl's body notified Mr. Motley, who called the Dwight school, and the latter drove in and summoned the Roxbury police and Dr. Allen. In the search made for the boy's body, Dudley Bailey and

# The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.


### Going too Fast and Asking too Much.

The extirpation of slavery from the Republic—*is something.* Five years ago the few who labored for it, believing it possible, though distant, and the many who wished it might be, but deemed it next to impossible, could they have foreseen the consummation, would have thought it almost impious to ask for more. Mr. LINCOLN was slow—very slow—in coming to it. He was denounced as weak and unfit, because he would not *rush ahead*, when rushing ahead, in his own judgment, would lend to wreck and ruin. He was right—*slow but safe.* We all now rejoice that he was so, and extol his wisdom in thankfulness. Indeed, so impressed are we with his wise judgment and the benefits that have accrued from it, that few are inclined now to believe that what has been accomplished could have been in any other way. The lesson is worthy of being remembered—it is instant in its application. But there is reason to fear that some part of it will be forgotten. Many want to *rush* matters still. They want President JOHNSON to do some things just as they wanted President LINCOLN to do some things; and they are almost or quite as inclined to censure him as they were to censure his lamented predecessor for unsoundness of mind, if not badness of heart. They want him, at once and without right, to endow with suffrage the negroes in the South, and they appear almost willing, because he does not do it at their bidding, to condemn him as faithless, just as they condemned Mr. LINCOLN, because he hesitated to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, but chose his own time for doing it. They seem to forget how that, with confusion and abasement, they have been forced to acknowledge that he was right and they were wrong; to confess that the hand of Providence was to be seen, and His blessings acknowledged, in the events overruled for the good of the Nation. If there is one thing more plainly written out than any thing else, it is the sublime fact of Divine guidance in the affairs of our Nation. At times we have been permitted to see it, and made to confess our own folly and blindness. Are we less in the hands of Providence to-day than a few weeks ago? Has He forsaken the Republic, or ceased to perform His wonders in mysterious ways? Has the time really come to begin to clamor again; to denounce whatever does not exactly please us; to indulge in distrust once more; in fine, to forget the experience of the immediate past, set out blindly and rush ahead, regardless of its admonitions and its lessons proving our own folly and the wisdom of being patient and trustful?

The qestion of negro suffrage, like that of emancipation, is a great one, calling for the exercise of all the wisdom men possess. It certainly becomes those who clamored against Mr. LINCOLN'S wise moderation to manifest some degree of humility in criticising President JOHNSON. Are they any more right now than they were then? Is there any reason to believe that President JOHNSON is less sound, less disposed, than was President LINCOLN? Mr. LINCOLN'S utterances were right at all times; but the complaint was that he acted slowly. Are Mr. JOHNSON'S utterances less right, less sincere than were Mr. LINCOLN'S? And is he slower, or is there any reason for believing that his slowness—if it can be justly called so—is timed with less wisdom, is less divinely directed?

Mr. LINCOLN said, and kept on saying, whenever he saw the time had come and the way was clear, he would strike the slave free. Mr. JOHNSON says: "We'll try this plan first; if it don't work, why, then, we'll try something else." He believes it is wisest to have suffrage given to the blacks just as it is given to the whites, by the State laws, enacted by the representatives of the people. To this end he has appointed Governors, and so limited the exercise of suffrage as to enable, as far as possible, the preliminary measure to be in the hands of loyal men only. He has reserved to himself the right of approval or disapproval of their proceedings. He is for seeing what they do, and he evidently believes they will do right; that they will confer at least gradual suffrage on the blacks. If they do it, will it not be a wise solution? If the whites and blacks are admitted to the ballot box, according as they fulfill certain qualifications of intelligence, as in Massachusetts, who will ask none? Who has proposed, in any tangible shape, the perpetual denial of suffrage to the black man? Does the idea rest on any better foundation than our own apprehension? Grant that there is some ground to that, is the revolution that is whirling the black man on and upward impelled by an unseen hand beneath which all human devices shall fail—going to turn and go backward? Is the logic of events going to stop? Have we come to the end of the chapter that will make this generation famous for Freedom and Civilization? Relinquish, say we, all your high hopes for everything based on a Divine trust; forget everything in the past; or, remembering, trust with reason and moderation in the unfolding future. Let us labor to secure it in righteousness; support and make strong the hands charged with the momentous responsibility, and thus, by co-operation, instead of distrust, do our part to complete the work which, at its every stage, has demonstrated a momentum, and a certainty that should cause us to have an undoubting faith.

### Disloyalists Voting in the South.

The apprehensions, so freely expressed by many, that the disloyal population in the South will exercise the elective franchise to the offices, to the exclusion of the loyal part, seems not to rest upon a perfect foundation. The restrictions placed upon voting in every Southern State, thus far, in which a provisional government has been organized, are so clearly and manifestly of a character to prevent disloyal voting, that it is not easy to see why there should be any serious misgivings that the elective franchise will not everywhere be confined to the loyal population. Unless, indeed, we are to suppose that all of the proclamations and pledges, as well of the President as of the Provisional Governors yet appointed, are but "a delusion and a cheat" to ensnare us with. We have the amplest security that the rights of the Union men in the South will not be seriously jeopardized in the approaching elections.

A citation from the proclamation of Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, will give our readers an idea of the precautions and safeguards taken for the protection and encouragement of the loyal, and to convince the disloyal that they cannot with impunity resist the lawsor disturb the peace of society. In his proclamation calling a convention to alter and amend the constitution of the State, Governor HOLDEN sets forth the qualifications of members of the convention, and of voters for such members. No person will be a candidate for the convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865:

I,——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

And no person not well affected towards the Federal government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

The oath will not be administered to any person excluded by the amnesty proclamation of the President, unless by the exhibition of them of a full pardon from him. The Governor of North Carolina invites the loyal people to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future their accustomed pursuits, and those who have been driven from the State by despotic power to return, assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. He also exhorts them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with him in the purpose to reconstruct the State government through the aid of loyal citizens, and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and ensuring the election of known friends of the federal government to every office.

With every appearance of a firm determination, backed by the power to enforce the regulations here enunciated, there does not seem to be any occasion for so much anxiety concerning the apprehended encroachments of the enemies of liberty in the South. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

A QUESTION.—If men who have abetted the rebellion are to be disfranchised, shall the rule be made to work in the South only? We all know that active and organized adjuncts, in the shape of societies, to say nothing of the Chicago Convention, have existed in the North during the war; and if we are to consider the real guilt in the case, we should not leave out of view the fact, that thousands in the South were compelled to be rebels, while rebels in the North were so in spite of everything impelling them to be loyal. If we progoing to be logical, our view must not be confined to narrow limits. If there exists an absolute necessity for giving the negro in the South the ballot with which to protect himself, is there not some reason, at least, why he should be similarly armed in the North? If the Southern negro is capable of exercising the right of franchise, why should we hesitate to give it to him in the North? Is it "distance that lends enchantment to the view?"

### Our Southern Brethren.

The great war of the rebellion being now over and an era of peace having begun, a new tone of feeling and a different method of treatment, towards the Southern people, come naturally and properly into play. That they are overcome by power, that their purposes are frustrated, that their armies are dispersed, that their fighting and their power to fight have come to an end—these are the facts of the case, and all the facts that we need, just now, to take into account. It is not necessary to go behind the facts to consider their feelings or their wishes. They are ostensibly no longer our enemies. How should we feel and act toward them?

It is barbarous to beat a cripple with his own crutch. A haughty and magisterial manner towards the people of the South, a contemptuous style of speech, an oppressive treatment, would be both unbecoming and impolitic, wrong in itself and inconsistent with true patriotism. The mass of the people are not responsible for the war or for the cruelties that accompanied it. Even the mass of the rebel soldiers are not thus responsible. This terrible guilt rests on the heads of the original conspirators and their prominent coadjutors, in the civil and military departments of their plots. It was by the will and order of these that our dead soldiers were left unburied, when they retained possession of battle-fields. It was by their orders and by their agents that our captured men were systematically subjected to a treatment that destroyed tens of thousands of them, by misery and starvation. It was by the contrivance of these amateurs in deviltry that treachery, incendiarism, and wanton cruelty were incorporated into the system of warfare. They, too, prolonged the contest, at the sacrifice of many valuable lives, after all hope of success had forsaken them, actuated by the fell spirit of revenge.

The great body of the people in the insurrectionary States have as little reason to respect them as we have. But, however they may feel toward their miserable misleaders, or toward us, we hope the people who have demonstrated their patriotism by the support of the Government in crushing the rebellion, will honor that patriotism still further by endeavors to repair the damage the rebellion has done to the southern section of the Union, and to raise to a higher tone and a purer character the amicable feeling needful every where for the strength and happiness of the country.

The rebellion that began in pride has ended in humiliation. The aristocratic traitors who led their confiding followers into danger and death, have fallen into their own net. Eternal infamy is their sure portion. The curses of millions of weeping women and children will ring in their ears while they live. The rebellion, odious in itself, will bear their names along with it to posterity as a stench in the nostrils of all free and honorable men.

For our Southern brethren, it is enough of shame, that they have been deceived, and enough of punishment to have suffered as they have. Let them, henceforward be regarded and trusted as becomes citizens of our common and united country. It is just to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent, between false leaders and deluded followers. The abhorrence of the rebellion, as the great crime of the world's history, is quite consistent with a charitable feeling and a kindly treatment towards the great body of those who participated in it.

### Bathing.

It has been noticed that policemen, from time to time, arrest persons bathing in the rivers in the day time. This is highly proper. The ordinance prohibiting the practice is a necessary one, and we entirely approve of its strict enforcement.

But it is necessary for people to bathe. Cleanliness is, by some casuists, reckoned a virtue. That frequent bathing is established especially by law, or Pittsburgh will become a terribly vicious place. The employments of laboring people are chiefly of such a nature as render frequent ablutions necessary to even a decent appearance. Coal dust and soot are constituent elements of our atmosphere. They leave their marks on every person. Soap and water, and plenty of both, are indispensable necessities of the situation. After the heat and fatigue of the day, in such an atmosphere as constantly surrounds us, how delicious is a bath and a plunge in the river. Nothing is more healthful and refreshing.

But the luxury is encumbered with many difficulties. A retired spot for bathing in the day time cannot be reached, without going miles from the city. The late evening is not the most healthful time for it. There is danger, in the river, to those who are not expert swimmers.

What is needed, to obviate all these difficulties is an enclosed space where, secluded from the public eye, the ablutions necessary for health, and promotive of comfort, may be properly enjoyed, at a moderate expense. All that is necessary is a temporary enclosure or screen of boards, with a platform attached for dressing. It must necessarily be a temporary arrangement, owing to the extensive variations in the stage of water. And built without much expense, the charge for bathing under the shelter would be but trifling.

The oil on the river surface may be an objection to it as a bathing place. Perhaps petroleum may not be of the most desirable odor, but one of the refinements of the Roman bath was the oiling that followed it. Speaking of Roman baths, we must say that those ancient people excelled us altogether in this department of personal economy. Their baths were extensive, elegant, furnished with every convenience and very cheap. Although their city had not half as much fire kindled in it, nor a hundredth part as much smoke, they had many public baths, and the public understood their value and used them accordingly.

Till some provision is made by private enterprise or public care, people must take to the river after the curtains of night have fallen. It will not do to forego the plunge; and it will not do to break the law.

### On the Rampage!

Now that we have the Richmond rebel papers no more to amuse us with their antics, the London *Herald* becomes an acceptable substitute. A late number contained the startling announcement that KIRBY SMITH'S army in Texas was an effective force of eighty-five thousand men, and had a muster-roll of one hundred and fifty thousand. This news, it asserted, was reliable, and obtained from a truthful English gentleman traveling in this country; to which was added that STERLING MORRIS, "formidable as a statesman and a soldier," has been assigned to chief command! Startling or firing as this is, it is nothing to the following picture which this truthful British journal draws of the "situation" of affairs in this country. Read with the mercury at ninety in the shade, it is decidedly cooling:

"The picture of Federal America emerging from a war and plunging into a revolution, exhibits all the horrors of that anarchy which desolated France when her most merciful humanitarian had smashed a million of heads. The parallel is almost complete. There are Girondists at the White House. We hear of arbitrary arrests and secret trials. Denunciation and suspicion have usurped the place of liberty. The clamor for blood is loud. Accomplished persons are slaughtered without a shadow or chance of trial. Evidence is manufactured wholesale. Military tribunals, acting with drum head energy, supersede the constitutional courts of justice. A political party, for a time victorious, insists upon the extermination of the vanquished. The chain of murderous instinct spreads over the disorganized communities, and the tailor of Tennessee is applauded when he offers to act as the executioner of Jefferson Davis. Since the great mardi dou mille of France there has been a spectacle horrible to be held up to the civilized world by a professedly Christian nation."

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, formerly published as a New School Presbyterian paper, in Philadelphia, was, after the rebellion broke out, removed to Richmond, a field better suited to its pro-slavery doctrines. It soon gave out for want of support. Its publication has been resumed in Richmond by Rev. Dr. CONVERSE. Concerning the result of the war, the editor, who, by the way, is a native of Vermont, says:

"The result of the gigantic struggle—though apparently subversive of the hopes of many—must be accepted as of Divine appointment. The sacrifices and bereavements it required, are in harmony with the prophetic words of the Son of God to his friends and disciples: 'In the world ye shall have tribulations.' It becomes us not to complain, if we share the discipline which He has ever administered in his spiritual kingdom on earth."

This is a refreshing specimen of "submission" to what "must be accepted as of Divine appointment," "though apparently subversive of the hopes of many." Considering that the *Observer* was one of the earliest advocates of the rebellion, which has ended in such "sacrifices and bereavements," an expression of regret, if not a frank confession of its guilt, at the course it pursued, would be appropriate at the outset of its resuscitation, *provided*, we are to suppose that the *Observer* in future intends to sustain the Government of the Union.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE ARMY.—In the Union State Convention, which will meet at Columbus this week, delegates from the army will take their seats, such representation having been provided for in the notice calling the Convention. This is manifestly right. Our soldiers will do a good part of the voting, and we know of no class better entitled to a voice in the preliminary proceedings.

THE Chicago *Republican*, in the course of some observations on the question of reconstruction, says the present diversity of sentiment upon the question of admitting the negro to political franchises is one that will dispose of itself very soon. Men in Illinois may denounce Andrew Johnson furiously for not giving by proclamation to negroes the right to vote in North Carolina, yet these same men have time and again, by their own votes, refused to admit them to any franchise whatever. Slavery being abolished, the great cause of trouble has disappeared; time will settle the question of suffrage, and settle it to the full satisfaction of everybody.

### General Intelligence

The business of New Orleans is represented to be very prosperous. The *Picayune* says that instead of falling off, as usual, at this season of the year, business shows a tendency to increase and expand—has already done so very steadily for the last four weeks, till now our city and levee present almost as lively an appearance as during the busiest season of the year. Trade with Texas is expected to open soon, and become great.

Rev. H. H. Jessup, of Beirut, in a letter recently received in this country says: "Locusts, which have not appeared for twenty years, are now coming over Syria like a cloud, and to-day (April 5) the whole population of Beirut is ordered out to kill them. The shops are shut, all business suspended, and all minds filled with apprehension and gloom."

Wisconsin journals complain of the long continued drouth from which the country is now suffering. The extreme dryness is proving disastrous in some sections to fruit trees, shrubs, and garden plants.

About three miles north of Ashland, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and about nineteen miles from Richmond, is still standing, and performing its old work, the identical mill where Jenny Clay, when a boy, used to fish with his meal bags. It is said to have escaped all injury from the ravages of war.

The profits of cotton-growing have become so enormous that it is said the whole valley of the Nile has been converted into one vast cotton plantation. In place of producing breadstuffs for the inhabitants, with a vast surplus for exportation, the inhabitants are now supported by grain from Asia.

It is reported that the southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church anticipate no difficulty in the way of a fraternal reunion with their brethren of the northern dioceses at the meeting of the general (triennial) convention in September next.

In connection with the punishment for political offences by European Powers, a correspondent recalls the fact that in one day alone, on the 6th of October, 1849, twelve general officers, who, by their surrender put an end to the war between Austria and Hungary, were hung or shot at Arad, while Count Louis Batthyany, the quondam constitutional premier, who was taken while on a mission of peace almost before the war began, but who was the most prominent political nobility within reach, was shot at Pesth.

It has been proposed in Albany, N. Y., to erect a "Hall of Military Trophies." A writer in the *Argus* of that city objects to it as being commemorative of victories obtained over our fellow-citizens in war, and calculated to sting the pride of the vanquished.

Gloucester, Mass., is now a scene of bustle and animation in consequence of the large fleets fitting out for the mackerel fisheries at the bay of St. Lawrence. The fleet will be somewhat reduced from former years, there vessels hardly amounting in number to the old ones sold. But still it will comprise some two hundred sail, and these vessels will in all probability average seven hundred barrels each of the harvest, which will amount to a total of 140,000 barrels.

It is asserted that the negroes in Louisiana are giving much trouble. They will not labor, especially when they can get good rations. They are leaving the plantations in great numbers, and going to New Orleans. The corn crop will be large.

A little daughter of Thomas Dodson, of Altoona, aged six years, was burned to death last week, by her clothes taking fire from a match which she was trying to light.

Since the 14th of May last 15,000 names of visitors have been registered on the book kept by the sexton at the President's tomb in Oak Ridge.

A grand jubilee of the vocal music societies of the Eastern and middle States, for which the most extensive preparations have been in progress for many months, will take place in New York city, commencing on July 4th and terminating on the 25th.

In New York city, a resolution has unanimously passed the Board of Aldermen in favor of having the 3d as well as the 4th of July as a holiday, to commemorate the suppression of the great rebellion, and the return of peace in our land, as well as the Declaration of Independence. It is proposed to have a grand illumination on Monday evening, and on Tuesday to have a formal reception of our returned soldiers.

W. H. Russell, once the correspondent of the London *Times* in this country, has lately published in London a book entitled Sketches, in which he prints the following advice, from the landlord of the New York Hotel, given to him as he was about to take the train for Albany on a journey to Niagara and Toronto:

"You had better stay, sir, for a few days. I have certain intelligence, let me whisper you, but that must be kept quiet, that Jeff Davis will be caught the end of this week, and old Abe driven out of Washington." This was in January, 1862.

According to a certain London literary journal, English antiquaries have been induced by recent publications to set themselves about examining the Piltdown Pre-Adamite remains, but this gentleman is discovered we shall endeavor to immediately inform our readers.

The easily-pleased people of Paris are delighted at seeing the pretty signature of "Eugenie, Imperatrice Regente," at the bottom of the decrees published in the *Moniteur*. They begin to wonder at this, and even to ask themselves whether matters would not go on just as smoothly if the Empress were the permanent and permanent absence of the head of the State.

Mr. Henry Leslie, who announces himself as an American Blondin, proposes to run the risk of making "a demined moist unpleasant ugly" of himself by walking, blindfolded, across over a rope stretched across the Niagara river.

The death, through fever, of a second daughter of the Princess Julia Bonaporte—a cousin of the Emperor's—has put a temporary stop to the gayeties of the French Court.

Joseph H. Spayd, Esq., an old and well-known citizen of Reading, died on Thursday morning last, at the age of 81 years. The deceased was a son of Hon. John Spayd, at one time President Judge of the Berks, Lehigh and Northampton district, and a grandson of Gov. Hiester.

The Maine *Farmer* says: "The season has so far advanced that there can hardly be a reasonable doubt as to the success of a full crop of grass. This is the staple crop of Maine, and a large crop will, we trust, encourage farmers to increase their stock of neat cattle, which has fallen low."

GUERRILLAS ROUTED BY CONFEDERATES.—The Montgomery, Ala., *Mail*, of the 5th, states that for some time past there has been a gang of guerrillas depredating upon friend and foe in the vicinity of Friar's Point, Mississippi. They numbered about fifty, and were mostly deserted. Last week some returned Confederate soldiers from Johnston's army, who had come home to return to peaceful pursuits, got after these guerrillas, and succeeded in killing their Captain, Lieutenant and two of the men, and captured three of them.

A Catholic gentleman in England died recently. His son was in Rome and with the Pope when he received the news, so His Holiness telegraphed his benediction to the family of the deceased. This is the first instance in which blessings have been sent by telegraph.

A female shoplifter in New York, recently convicted but not sentenced, was on the way to the Tombs the other day, accompanied by an officer, when the policeman was rudely jostled. He turned to rebuke the offender, and the place of the prisoner, who had her own, was adroitly taken by another woman, similarly dressed. When the officer discovered the substitute, he was locked up, convicted that of the duplicate goods. The shoplifter was afterwards again arrested, but the confederate escaped.

A late thunder storm in Paris quite deluged the city, sapping the foundations of many buildings. The railway around Paris was flooded in two places. The water rose to five feet, and a goods train was stopped in their progress. The passengers escaped without accident. Two houses were struck by lightning.

Says the *Ohio State Journal:* The indications are clear that the Union party of Ohio is, in the years 1865 and 1866, as it was in 1863 and 1864, to be a unit—solid—undaunted—on all the questions which shall be involved in the general prosperity, unbroken national devotion and permanent security from domestic insurgents or foreign assailants.

### Personal.

The friends of Charles W. Horner, Esq., of New Orleans, are soliciting for him an appointment to the seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Catron.

Measures are on foot in New York, by the peculiar friends of John Mitchell to procure his release.

Major General Doblado, of the Mexican army, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, and Governor of the State of Guanajuato, died in New York, on Monday.

John G. Nicolay, late Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, and now Consul to Paris, was married to Miss Bates, of Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, last week.

Brigadier General Wild, of Massachusetts, has been assigned to duty under General Howard, of the Refugee and Freedmen's Bureau, and will be put in charge of the State of Georgia, with orders to report to General Saxton.

Prof. Wheeler, of Baldwin University, at Cerea, was, on Saturday, severely injured, while in the act of getting aboard the Sandusky train. He was struck by the passing Cincinnati train, and badly bruised between the two.

THE FAMILY TROUBLES OF NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon is apparently oppressed with the cares of a family, a nation, and a world. The world would get on well enough, perhaps, without his care. The nation has a way of getting on with or without him, or any other monarch. But the family he could get on without a head, and the head always has a time of it with the various branches. Never was such a troublesome family! The first Napoleon was terribly worried about it, and he never had as keen and sagacious a head on his shoulders as his nephew. There is no manner of doubt that Louis is a person of great ability. They who regard him otherwise make a grand error. He is one of the most remarkable men that Europe has produced in any age. But what can the best of men do with an unruly family? If one of the Bonapartes will go off and make a speech defying the set policy of the family head for the family benefit, what can the head do? What could be more perplexing just at the present time than the conduct of Napoleon's cousin, Prince Napoleon, in denouncing the Monroe Doctrine from a scion of the house of Corsica? Louis went to Algiers to astonish the natives, but we venture to say that he was more astonished himself when the intelligence of the Prince's speech came to him; and if he was not astonished, France was. There is a curious muddle at Paris, and the Emperor is wanted.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

### Gen. Sherman and His New Department.

Gen. Sherman left Chicago on Sunday evening last, for Ohio, to visit his friends there, prior to taking up his permanent headquarters at St. Louis. His new military department embraces all the country north of the Ohio, west of the Mississippi, and as far south as the Arkansas river, including all the western Indian country, to the Rocky Mountains. It is understood that Gen. Thomas is to have command of the region embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

Gen. Sherman's department will be bounded by the Allegheny Mountains on the east, the Ohio and Arkansas rivers on the south, the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the British Possessions on the north. Quite an extensive command. This is the present understanding. It may be more or less changed.

EXCESSIVE USE OF TOBACCO.—Amaurosis, caused by excessive tobacco-smoking, forms the subject of a paper by Dr. Sichel, in a recent number of the *Annales d' Oculistique*. Although Dr. Sichel at one time doubted its existence, twenty-eight years' observation has convinced him that the occurrence of amaurosis from this cause is no less frequent than that following the abuse of spirituous liquors. "Few persons," he says, "can continue to consume daily more than twenty grammes of tobacco without their vision or memory becoming impaired." He cites a case in which a man about forty years of age entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was, however, completely cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and depriving the patient of the tobacco, applying ice to the head and the back of the neck, and by the use of a purgative. The pernicious consequences, though slow in manifesting themselves, are, however, none the less certain.


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It does not require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and consequently restores it to its original color, vigor and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN RESTORER OF GRAY HAIRS TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. PERFECT.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $1.00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. NEULARIAN & CO., Proprietors, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jun20

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. MAGILL'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE OIL PLANT is now universally acknowledged to be the most effectual and reliable remedy for the above complaints, or in any related condition of the bowels, in either adults or children, and can be used, in our "Circular" will be found recommendations from Col. Long, General Pleasanton, General Fitz Henry Warren, Major Carter, of the U. S. A., Capt. Hoyt, Mayor of New Orleans, also from the Western Sanitary Commission, and from the Christian Commission, and from the "Press," together with officers of steamboats. Prepared only by J. & C. Maguire, St. Louis, and sold by Druggists everywhere. Beware of counterfeits.

JOSEPH FLEMING Druggist,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Agent for Pittsburgh.
jun22

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The examination of applicants for admission to the PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

Will commence on MONDAY, June 26th, at 9 o'clock A. M. jun22:3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL MCCORMICK, deceased, late of Mount Ione township, Allegheny county, all persons having claims against the estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to the same will make payment like without delay.

H. M. SCOTT,
Executor, Mount Ione P. O.,
Pittsburgh, June 21, 1865. jun22-wlt

OIL! OIL! OIL!

A FLOWING WELL and 100 acres of LAND for sale, in Crawford county, Pa. The well is now owned by prominent men, to be the best lubricating Oil. The Well is 165 feet deep, and is still in the Oil Rock and flowing a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. It will sell the whole for one-third of its value. Title good. A sure thing. Apply soon.

JOHN BOYD,
West Greenville P. O., Mercer Co., Pa.
jun22-3t

THE PATENT RIBBON HAND STAMP.

The best article in use for CANCELING, DATING AND GENERAL BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Each Ribbon will give 30,000 impressions.

For sale by KAY & COMPANY, 55 Wood street.
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BILL AND NOTE CASES,
COLLECTION BOOKS,
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DESK FOLIOS,
READY REFERENCE FILES,
FINE POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

In great variety. For sale by

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jun22

THE GREAT CLOAK FACTORY

OF THE WEST IS THE

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store,

No. 73 Market street, Pittsburgh.

We have in stock everything Seasonable and desirable, made from the best fabrics adapted to the purpose, such as

BERAGE, CRAPE DE SPANO and TAMERTINE in white.
BERAGE, GRENADINE and CRAPE DE SPANO, in black.
Also a large stock of
ALPACA and LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES.
Our stock of
SILK SACQUES,
BASQUES and
CIRCULARS,
Is full in every department. The especial attention of Ladies is directed to the above goods, as we are determined to close out our entire stock of Cloaks by the 15th of August, at which time we will open a beautiful new stock of Fall and Winter Garments, equal in style and beauty to

Any Cloak House in America.

M. J. SPENCE.
jun22

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will take place at LAFAYETTE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 22d, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at High School Office and at the door. jun21-2t

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, was held at the office on the grounds, on Saturday, the 17th June, 1865.

The Treasurer's annual statement of accounts, as their stood on the 1st June, 1865, was submitted, approved, and ordered to be published, and is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From sales of Burial Lots | $337,420 77 | |
| For Interments, &c | 53,591 26 | |
| From sales of shrubbery | 3,991 26 | |
| For endowment of Burial Lots | 2,300 00 | |
| Accounts payable | 230 00 | |
| | | $399 533 29 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For purchase of Cemetery Grounds | $96,469 02 | |
| For expenses—labor and improvements | 189,877 74 | |
| For Mausoleum | 7,021 10 | |
| | | $293,367 86 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and Tools | $1,838 64 | |
| Bills Receivable | 17,462 50 | |
| Accounts Receivable | 6,743 21 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages, and U. S. Government Loan, constituting an investment of Improvement Fund, as required by act of incorporation | 66,602 70 | |
| Cash | 13,518 38 | |
| | | 106,165 43 |
| | | $399,533 29 |

N. DIKE, Treasurer.

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

FOR MANAGERS—Thos. M. Howe, President, John H. Shoenberger, John Bissell, Wilson McCandless, Jas. E. Speer, J. K. Moorhead, F. G. Bailey.

FOR SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Nath'l Dike.

Alexander Bradley, Esq., was elected a corporator. jun22 1t

## NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1865.

NOTICE—A REGISTER HAS been opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which all returned Volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desirous of obtaining employment, are invited to record their names and address.

All citizens willing to provide employment for returned soldiers, are requested to apply to the same place.

N. B.—Information furnished returned soldiers with regard to Bounties, Back Pay, etc., without charge.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. BAKEWELL, President.
jun20-2w

PITTSBURGH, June 13, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between

DR. COTE AND DR. JAS. A. HERRON

Has this day been dissolved. M. COTE.
jun17-3t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—22D DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

APPEALS.

In accordance with Section 19 of the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," notice is hereby given that the lists of income returns will be open for examination and correction until FRIDAY, June 30th, 1865, during which time Appeals will be received and determined upon by the Assessor. Such appeals must be presented in writing, and must "specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested," and must also "state the ground or principle of error complained of." Parties should bear in mind that no appeal can be allowed for any assessment after the list has been transferred to the Collector.

After the above date, all parties (except those exempted by law) who shall have neglected to make return shall be subject to the penalty of 25 per cent.

JAMES LAWRENCE,
U. S. Assessor, 22d Collection District of Pennsylvania.
Office: No. 106 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1865. jun16w

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, June 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States tax, payable to the stockholders forthwith.

WM. A. SHERRARD,
jun15-3w Secretary.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13th, 1865.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS, Real Estate, Stock and Bill Brokers, Keepers of Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, Bowling Saloons, Ten Pin Alleys and Shuffle Boards, will call on the county of Allegheny, and all merchants, except in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to call at this office and take out State Licenses, as the same must be paid before the 1ST DAY OF JULY, as the Treasurer is required to bring suit against all delinquents at that time.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.,
jun13-6eod County Treasurer.

NOTICE—TO THE FOURTH WARD TAX PAYERS.—Having been appointed to collect the Bounty Tax which is now due and payable, for which no call can be made on any day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or in the evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at my residence, No. 80 Washington street, Allegheny city.

ROBERT BOLE.
jun13-6d

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JOHN DUFFY, late of Butler county, Pa., deceased, are requested to present them to me, duly authenticated, and I will pay them.

PETER DUFFY.
Butler, June 13, 1865. jun15-2w

PITTSBURGH, June 13th, 1865.

THE MONONGAHELA SAVINGS BANK, having closed up its entire business, will be prepared to pay the Stockholders the amount of their stock on and after TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street, as it is desirable to have the business all settled and closed up on that day.

WM. PHILLIPS,
jun13-6t President.

PITTSBURGH, June 14, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY

Have this day declared a Dividend, No. 19, of two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
jun15-3t

SCHAUB'S RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., on Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, June 19, on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania.

IRA B. MCVAY,
jun13-3t Treasurer.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES C. LEWIS, President.
my24-1m

LOTS IN ROSS TOWNSHIP.—The subscriber offers for sale THIRTEEN LOTS, varying in size from 4 to 30 acres, and fronting on the Allegheny river, and the Ohio and Pittsburgh road, for country seats, within four miles of Pittsburgh, and accessible by the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike road, and by the Ohio and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and a good title will be given. The location is one of commanding view. The soil is excellent, and is admirably adapted to fruit trees and grapes. These lots will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Accommodations for reaching the ground will be in readiness, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M., and 12 M.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

For further information inquire of T. M. BAYNE, No. 51 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or ANDREW BAYNE, on the premises.

T. A. M'GLEL, AND Salesman.
jun9-28

## PAPER DEALERS.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON THE the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. mh4 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS

In endless variety, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. jun21 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALLPAPER

New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
my27

## RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 18 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh Pa.

J

# The Daily Commercial

### The Two Worlds.

Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain—
Whose magic joys we shall not see again
Till soft pale of morning veils its glimmering shore.
Ah, truly breathed we there
Life-vivifying air—
Glad were our hearts in that sweet realm of
Nevermore.

The lover there drank her delicious breath
Whose love has yielded sense to change of death;
The mother kissed her child, whose days are o'er.
Alas! too soon have fled
The irreclaimable dead:
We see them—visions strange—amid the
Nevermore.

The merry song some maiden used to sing—
The brown, brown hair that once was wont to cling
To temples long clay-cold: to the very core
They strike our weary hearts—
As some vexed memory starts
From that long faded land—the realm of
Nevermore.

It is perpetual summer there. But here
Sadly we may remember rivers clear,
And hare-bells quivering on the meadow floor,
For lighter bells and bluer,
For tender hearts and truer
People that happy land—the realm of
Nevermore.

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land,
We, pilgrims of eternal sorrow, stand;
What realm lies forward with its happier store
Of forests green and deep,
Of valleys hushed in sleep,
And lakes most peaceful? 'Tis the land
Of Evermore.

Very far off its marble cities seem—
Very far off—beyond our sensual dream—
Its woods, unruffled by the wild winds roar;
Yet does the turbulent surge
Howl on its every verge,
One moment—and we breathe within the
Evermore.

Those whom we loved and lost so long ago
Dwell in those cities, far from mortal woe:
Hunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet carolings
soar.
Eternal peace have they:
God wipes their tears away:
Their drink that river of life which flows from
Evermore.

Thither we hasten through these regions dim:
But lo! the wide wings of the Seraphim
Shine in the sunset. On that joyous shore
Our lighted hearts shall know
That life of long ago:
The sorrow burdened past shall fade for
Evermore.

### Devils.

Mephistophelesexplained to Faust that it was no longer the fashion for devils to distinguish themselves by the cloven foot. Fashions changed everywhere else, and there was no reason why devils should be behind the rest of the world. The horned and hoofed monster of our infancy has in truth almost become obsolete. In early times the Prince of Darkness was really a gentleman, with whom it was only not quite orthodox to have dealings. He gradually degenerated into the grotesque performer in popular legends. After he had retired in the buck-ground of cultivated imaginations, the quaint peculiarities ascribed to him in the fancy of the people still gave him a lease of vitality. The devil whose nose was pulled by St. Dunstan's tongs, and to whom Luther threw his ink bottle, survived in obscure holes and corners. To the rising generation he is represented in the exclusively comic point of view by the queer humgruffins of the "Ingoldsby Legends." A Mephistophelesshe who is introduced solely to rhyme with hot coffee-less may be said to have touched the lowest point of degredation. His incocuous character is marked by Burns' amiable wishes for his repentance and welfare. Indeed, we hardly see that any other course is open to him. When your only trade is to point a moral in extravagant rhymes, and adorn a comic tale, you may as well be virtuous; nailes is thrown away when it simply becomes food for ridicule. We make, of course, no allusion to theological doctrines; but the devil of poetry and fiction is in danger of utter extinction. In one direction he has been refined away to a mere shell, to a metaphysical abstraction without any concrete attributes; in another he has been degraded into an old woman's story, which ceases to frighten even grown-up children. It is not, therefore, without a sense of something like satisfaction that we have witnessed some late attempts to galvanize him into temporary vitality. It would be a pity to entirely lose sight of a character who, if not quite virtuous, was certainly amusing in his day. Mr. Robert Montgomery depicts Satan, as we all know, on Lord Macaulay's authority, as an elderly gentleman who had seen better days, and whose worst fault was a tendency to pass the time while. But since then he has attempted to come out in his old character. The theory that he naps on tables, and tells a variety of contemptible lies from that degrading position, is about little credibable to him. If he had anything to do with tying and untying the Davenport Brothers, it was a misplaced effort of ingenuity. We have altogether below the reputation which he had established even as the prompter of the petty malevolence of genuine witchcraft. We learn, however, from a very interesting article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, that he had lately been producing some far more remarkable phenomena. They are, indeed, of such a terrible character that, if the devil has had nothing to do with them, we could almost say, in the words of the often quoted old woman we "don't see no use in having a devil."

The people of Morzine, in Savoy, a remote valley in the south of the Lake of Geneva, have for the last eight years been the victims of a series of trials, like those which beset the Jansenist *convulsionaries*. The first patient was a girl of ten years old, who was being prepared for her first communion, and who exhibited certain symptoms which were immediately attributed to diabolic agency. From her the infection seems to have spread, until there were a hundred and twenty cases of possession in a village of 2,000 inhabitants. The antics performed under this strange influence were alarming to the highest degree. The afflicted went through extraordinary physical contortions. They turned over and over in one bound. They leaped like a steel spring suddenly released, bending back until the head and feet had well touched the ground together. A boy of twelve run up a pine tree eighty feet high. There he bent down the top shoot, so it is said, and stood on it head downward, singing and gesticulating. Suddenly he came to his senses and called for help. His elder brother cried out, "Devil, enter again into this child, that he may be able to come down again." The devil obeyed with singular good nature, and the boy immediately ran down headforemost like a squirrel. Five victims, in all, were of all ages and position, invariably spoke of themselves in the third person as mere personations of devil spirits. The voice of one woman exclaimed, during religious service by a bishop, "thou makest me depart! How dreadful to have to return to hell.

I must leave this fair body, where I am so well off. But when I go I leave five more, and among them an old devil. It is not to-day that they will depart." As a rule, the devils professed to be the spirits of human beings, who were suffering for their sins on earth. The spirit which possessed one woman asserted that it had been damned for eating meat on a Friday. It impelled the woman to go every Friday to the Maire and ask for bacon, which she greedily devoured while eating. Every attempt was made to put a stop to the plague. Physicians were sent, and could do nothing. Exorcisms were tried, and, as might naturally be expected, the excitement only made matters worse. The Prefect came and spoke to some of the women. They fell upon him and his gendarmes. They lifted strong men in their arms, and pinned them against the walls. Then, with a sudden bound, they sprang through the window, one after the other, and disappeared. The bishop came and tried the effects of high mass. It produced a fearful scene of cries, oaths, blasphemies, and fearful convulsions, and the bishop was glad to escape without actual violence to himself. At last a doctor was sent to Morzine with diabolic power, and backed by the important aid of sixty soldiers, a brigade of gensd'armes, and a fresh cure. The cure was to preach against the possibility of demoniacal possession, and the gens d'armes and soldiers to put down any overt acts. By dint of exiling all afflicted people to lunatic asylums and hospitals, he seems to have finally succeeded in beating the devil. For four months no new cases have occurred, and it is expected that French bayonets will be more successful in the spiritual encounter that holy water and high masses. Many curious symptoms, such as insensibility to pain, preternatural acuteness of the senses, and a power of predicting the phases of their disease, are mentioned as characteristic of this display of diabolic energy. One cannot but feel the deepest sympathy for two thousand people shut up in the recesses of an Alpine valley to be horrified by such an appalling complaint. To them it is, of course, witchcraft and demoniacal power made visible. To be shut up in a mad-house, with a constant prospect of going mad yourself, would be scarcely more horrible. If, however, there is any comfort to oneself in the reflection for the victim, one would almost regret that the experiment could not be continued. It would be interesting to discover what are the causes that predispose a person to diabolical possession. The disease is now so rare that we regard its extirpation in this secluded spot with the feelings of a botanist witnessing the destruction of the last specimens of some uncommon plant in some favored habitation.

CURIOUS REBEL CONTRIVANCE.—In Charleston there is now lying at the Navy Yard a partly constructed iron steamer, built as a blockade runner, on a plan of the celebrated Winans cigar steamer. Admiral Dahlgren, a correspondent says, is carrying this curious object to completion, as far as he can understand the original plan. In length it is about three hundred feet, and in shape much like a cigar—tapering, however, to a point at both ends, with guards projecting at the water-line, two feet on either side, to assist in preserving its equilibrium. It is spacious within, can quarter three or four men—enough to navigate—is propelled by a small but very powerful steam engine, on the screw principle, wholly obscured from view in the hold, and was expected to carry three or four hundred bales of cotton. What sort of a sea craft this will be remains to be seen; Dahlgren expects, however, to strut it to New York, and it is suggested that if it fails as a boat it can be cut in two, and sold to a couple of Yankee churches for spires.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE UNION EXECUTIVE** COMMITTEE of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 110 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. W. J. GILMORE.
jn16

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RISKY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not wash, crock or stain the clothing. Dated 73 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAR BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts.
my19

## MEDICAL.

**SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,**

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

**OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,**

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING & BRO., FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 258 Broadway, New York. 1y-3law.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night but two of the celebrated Pantomime Troupe, MARTINETTI.

Phillip Martinetti,
Julian Martinetti, Paul Martinetti,
Esther Martinetti, Adelia Martinetti,
Lucille Martinetti.

THIS, THURSDAY EVENING, will be presented the popular drama, entitled the
WANDERING BOYS.

Overture.....Orchestra.
To be followed by the GRACEFUL GROUPINGS, by the Martinetti Troupe.
To conclude with the beautiful and thrilling Pantomime entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILLIAN APE, OR THE LOST CHILD.
In which the entire Martinetti Troupe will appear.
Friday, Benefit of the Martinetti Family.

**IRON CITY PARK.**

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of PASS the County, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Pic Nics, on easy terms. Brass and Cotillion bands always ready. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises. PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.
jn12-1m

**CITY BILL POSTER.**

JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and the country, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jn28-1y

## BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE.

**JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,**

**WOOL BROKERS,**

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**
my22-3m

**HUMBERT, LICHTNER & CO.,**
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

**Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,**

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE wood and iron TANKS, and TOOLS and supplies generally used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

**JAMES HEALD,**
**Wool Broker,**
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.**

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
jn2-2m

**ROBERT F. WEDDELL,**
**Commercial Broker,**
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my29-1y

## FOR SALE.

**VALUABLE RAILROAD HOTEL.**

At Downingtonat private sale—The subscribe offers for sale all that valuable property known as the Pennsylvania Railroad House, in the boaough of Downington, thirty-three miles west from Philadelphia.

The house is situated in an angle, containing about one and a half acres, between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike fronting on each.

The improvement consists of a good and substantial three-story stone house, rebuilt and improved a few years since, containing thirty large airy and well ventilated rooms, with a large and convenient basement kitchen, supplied with pure hydrant water as is also the first and second stories. Connected with the above is a good frame stable, two ice houses and a large vegetable garden.

The property has been occupied as a Hotel for the past thirty years, and a better business stands unrivalled by any on the line of road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

This is a first-class station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the ticket and telegraph offices of the company being on the premises. All the passenger trains on said road stop at this place, and the through express trains west stops a sufficient time for passengers to dine. The building is admirably adapted to the wants and convenience of the public, and the largely increasing business renders it worthy the attention of persons seeking such investment. For further particulars, address HENRY EICHOLTZ,
my25-2taw3w on the premises.

**FARM FOR SALE—**

Of about 190 ACRES, fronting on the Ohio river, near Baden Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R. Co.; one half under good fence, with good Orchards, House, Barn and other buildings upon it; the balance well timbered, and will be sold in a body, or in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire on the premises, of
D. L. BEHMANN,
jn14-2taw2w Baden.

**PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.**—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 25th, 1851, and March 23d, 1860, the entire stock of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pledged and hypothecated for the payment of certain certificates of loan issued by authority of said acts of Assembly, which certificates fell due on the first day of May last, and yet remain unpaid.

Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of the said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of its proper proportion of said debt before the day of sale, will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of Frederick Garrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on

SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to certificates of transfer, vesting in them the same rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of stock at the time of the unfulfilled sale.

Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Bredin, Treasurer, before the day of sale, one dollar and thirty cents on each share of stock owned. The capital stock of the company is 3,220 shares of $25 each. The debt is $80,500, which includes all the liabilities of the company.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.
Butler, Pa., June 9, 1865.—je16-td

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

**JOSEPH S. FINCH,**
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
*PITTSBURGH.*
no4-86-6m

## CLOTHING.

**JOHN S. LEE,**
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
*NO. 40 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.*
my16

**CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR**

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM**

IN THE WORLD,

Best and most fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,

**At 47 Fifth Street.**

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

**Call at 47 Fifth Street.**

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

**Call at 47 Fifth Street.**

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS

**Call at 47 Fifth Street.**

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,

**Call at 47 Fifth Street,**

If you want some fine linen, cotto.. ,woolo
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

**Call at 47 Fifth Street.**

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS. and SUSPENDERS

**Call at 47 Fifth Street.**

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at **$2.50** and **$3.00**

SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

**200 Business Suits at $10.00,**

AT

**N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,**

47 *FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.*
my17

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**JONES & HIPPLE,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PICKLED FISH,**

No. 216 N. Wharves,

jn8-3m *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

**T. C. JENKINS,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Corresponden.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. je4

**JOHN MOORHEAD,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
**Pig Iron and Blooms,**
NO. 74 *WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.*

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for 7 rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard; 8 pounds to the yard, Fish Plate, 40 pounds to the yard. jn8

C. REITER. J. A. GRAFF

**GRAFF & REITER,**
**Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,**

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 213 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHIRAS, DARLINGTON & Co. "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3-aug5-6m

## GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

WM. MILLER. Phila. RICKETSON, W. Rob'g

**MILLER & RICKETSON,**
**Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Bordeaux Wines and Cognacs,**
NOS. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

**FISH—**

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 kits No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
50 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je9-tf

**PRODUCE.—**

50 bbls. Green Apples;
25 " Dried "
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by W. S. HAVEN,
jn25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

**20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.**

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar,
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup, together with a full assortment of goods in my line, for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Waterstreet.

**KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,**
WHOLESALE
**FISH DEALERS,**
NOS. 139 AND 132 NORTH WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

**PRODUCE.—**

100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
10 " White Beans.
New Bacon and tierce and keg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
my9 No. 12 Smithfield street.

## PIANOS.

**DECKER'S PIANOS.**

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS:—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.
Yours, &c., E. HEIMBUERGER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

**HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,**
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos
Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. Jul9

**PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.**

Just received, a new lot of the celebrated
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
**PIANOS,**
AND
J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
**IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,**
WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.

All the above instruments are acknowledged by the best musical ability in the country to be superior to any other now made. Guaranteed for five years. Prices from $50 to $1000 less than factory prices.

**WAMELINK & BARR,**
SOLE AGENTS,
my5 No. 12 St. Clair street.

## COAL, COKE AND LIME.

**COAL, COKE AND LIME.**
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western transit.

Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
dec26

**LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING** Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime Quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Glass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

**LIME—200** birrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
jy8

## DRY GOODS.

**SUMMER UNDERWEAR.**

**Joseph Horne & Co.,**

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,

Also, a full stock of

**SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,**

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,

**AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.**

**LACE GOODS,**

Just opened—

REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

**JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,**
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

**ATTEND THE GREAT SALE**

OF

**BLACK SILKS**

AND

**DRESS GOODS,**

AT

**GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,**

**92**

**MARKET STREET.**

jn16

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

Wishing to close out my

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

I offer them AT AND BELOW COST.
ALICE MOWRY,
jn16-1w No. 32 Fourth street.

J. A. WILSON. J. W. CARR. D. M'CANDLESS.

**WILSON, CARR & CO.,**
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
**Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,**
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
my25 PITTSBURGH.

## LEGAL.

**ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—NOTICE** is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to publicsale on the premises, on Saturday June 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m., the equal undivided one half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 61 in William Robinson, Jr.'s plan of the subdivision of certain lots No. 178 and 180 in the reserve tract called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Palo Alto street at the distance of 618 feet from the North Common, thence North 19 degrees East 50 feet to Juliet, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet West to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley South twenty-five degrees and one-half hundred ten feet to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. myd-td

## MANUFACTURERS.

**BAILEY, FARRAL & CO.,**

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS,

129 Fourth street, near Smithfield street,

All work warranted. *PITTSBURGH, PA.* my19

**THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY** COMPANY—Manufactors of

**PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,**

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES and every part of our Cutlery. Our Razors are warranted by Haines, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and, both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any Razors in the market, whether of American or British production.

M. M'MILLEN, M. MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
my17-3m GEORGE JESSON.

**METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.**

**A. L. FLEURY,**
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Offers to give information on matters pertaining to

**Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,**

Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable charges. my19-3m

**MINERAL AND OIL LANDS**

Inspected and reports given. jn15-tf

S. CADMAN. T. E. CRAWFORD

**DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.**
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders and Finishers. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. no19-1y

**BANNER COTTON MILLS,**
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 119 First and 120 Second Streets
*PITTSBURGH PA.*

**4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.**

**GLASS BAZAAR.**
**W. N. OGDEN & CO.,**
**64 Market street.**

Manufacturers and dealers in Fine Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of rich cut Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Celeries, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, &c., manufactured of the finest Flint Glass, and pannel be excelled. Also, a large assortment of silvered Glass, Bowls, Celeries, Salts, Goblets, Curtain Pins, &c., engraved or plain. Full sets of this Ware to order—with initials engraved on same.

Also, agents for the Mason celebrated improved patent Self Sealing Fruit Jars. There is no jar in the market equal to these.

Full sets of fine Table Ware loaned to parties, balls and picnics on reasonable terms.

We particularly request heads of families to call and examine our goods and prices before making purchases.
jul2-1y

**VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY** FOR SALE.

**BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE**

**STEAM ENGINES**

AND PORTABLE

**STEAM SAW MILLS.**

BLANDYS' PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 4 to 10 Horse Power, strictly portable. Each engine is one piece. No brick or masonary is setting. Adapted for all purposes. The very best &c.

**BORING AND WORKING OIL WELLS.**

BLANDYS'
**PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS!**

Also strictly portable, no brick or masonry in setting Warranted to cut from 6 to 10,000 feet lumber per day.

Circulars sent to any address. For prices, descriptions, &c., address the manufacturers.

**H. & F. BLANDY,**

Blandys' Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, O., or Blandys Newark Machine Works, Newark, O.
ja12-1ydtw

## PAINTERS.

**BARRY & BROTHER,**
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 291, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

**MORROW & REED,**
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
**No. 91 Third Street,**
*PITTSBURGH, PA.*
jel-1y

**LEAD PENCILS—**

FABER,
JACKSON,
EAGLE, and
GUTTENBECHT,

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, corner Wood and Third streets,
jy6

## INSURANCE.

**BOATMAN'S**
**FIRE AND MARINE**
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. C. GRAY, | D. E. PARK, |
| JAMES REES, | T. M. HARTON |
| H. W. OLIVER, Jr., | JAKE HILL, |
| HENRY LLOYD, | JAMES H. WRIGHT, |
| JOHN GRAFF, | JEHU P. SMITH, |
| N. J. BIGLEY, | DAN'L CRAWFORD, |
| my28-3md | F. M. GORDON. |

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

**A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT**—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres outstanding in the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 30 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out Houses, a never failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my12tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

**BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS** FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and escaping fumes of the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location unusually healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street,) having a macadamized road it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city through the property. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. G. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

**VALUABLE MANUFACTURING** PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Upper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial Brick Building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

**FOR SALE**

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House, each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as baloonies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
H. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
jn4-tf

**FOR SALE**

ONE BULK OIL BOAT.

In good order, 110 feet long, 17 feet 11 inches wide, and 3 feet 8 inches deep. She is decked all over, and has three bulk-heads. Apply at the
PENNA. SALT M. C.
jn21-3t Corner Pitt street and Duquesne way.

**FOR SALE.**

A good Flatboat, loaded with
ELEVEN HUNDRED BUSHELS OF COAL.

Will be sold low, if taken soon. Inquire at No. 4 Duquesne way, near St. Clair Street Bridge. jn16-tf

**ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.**

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke, copper steam pipes, governor. Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 mues 13 inches each; number of steam pipes, 40; number of flues, 21; boiler is fitted with iron arms. Also, attached to the three a 1 foot engine bed, the frame bed is made in two parts, all in good bed condition. Inquire at 118 Third street. jy6-tf

**CHEAP COAL PROPEATY FOR SALE.** Situated at Lilly's station, in Cambria county, containing 564 acres, with a vein of coal 3 and 3½ feet, with 1½ out open, and now in good working order, with 6 coal houses, a number of coal cars, tipple and railroad track, with 2 miles of railroad track and houses along side of the works. Good farms under cultivation, and timber for mining purposes, all in good order and limestone. This property can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
jy18 102 Fourth street.

**500 ACRES OF COAL**

**FOR SALE,**

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of Pitt Coal.
JAMES O'HARA,
june6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

**FOR SALE ON WEST HICKORY** CREEK, Warren County, Pa., two tracts of land, containing each about one hundred acres, one mile from Hickory, containing respectively about

**19 AND 22 ACRES.**

West Hickory Creek traverses both tracts. A large part of the land is

**SUITABLE FOR BORING.**

This land is situated between the

**Best Oil Districts**

In the county, to-wit: between Oil Creek on the West and Cherry Run and the West Hickory Wells on the South, and the Tidioute and Warren Wells on the East. There are several companies engaged in putting down wells in the neighborhood of these tracts.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
my16-2w Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.

**FOR SALE**

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 22 inches diameter.

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fairbanks, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. my21

**FOR RENT**

A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market sts. Can be used as a Photograph Gallery.

A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery,
my27 No. 31 Fifth street.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.**—OIL LAND on Buck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of 50 to 100 shares, a time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. J. A. TILTON,
mh8-tf 21 Fifth street.

**COAL FLATS AND COKE.**

Two good Coal Flats for sale and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke for sale to be employed. Inquire of
SHIRAS, DARLINGTON & CO.,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my21

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**

OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

The Flouring Mill known as Sippo Mills, in town of Massillon, Stark county, O., property of the late Frederick Myers that deceased, together with the land and water privileges appertaining to the same, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, 1865, at 10 o'cl

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

FINES FOR THE COUNTY.—Judge Stowe, during the present term of the Criminal Court, has realized to the county from fines, principally imposed on illegal liquor sellers, the handsome amount of $5,000.

MORE TROOPS COMING HOME.—The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a veteran organization, is now on its way from the South to Washington to be mustered out of service. It will probably arrive in the city next week, and will receive a warm reception. It is now commanded by Col. S. B. M. Young.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—William Rossman, charged with the murder of Louis Hellman, by pushing him off of his saloon, in East Birmingham, on Monday night, was taken before Judge Stowe, yesterday morning, and released on entering bail in $2,000 for his appearance at the October term of the Court.

WHISKY CONFISCATED.—The distillery of John Deer, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, was levied upon by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District, on the 15th, and the stock of whisky on hand, amounting to some ninety or one hundred barrels, confiscated on behalf of the United States, on account of alleged fraudulent returns made by the proprietor.

BOY DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, a little boy named John McGovern, aged about seven years, son of Martin McGovern, of No. 26 Point street, was drowned off a raft in the Allegheny River, while playing upon it with some other children. Diligent search has been made for the body, but it has not yet been recovered. He was dressed in light summer clothing.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—In consequence of the illness of Rev. J. R. Bittinger, D. D., of Sewickley, Rev. S. G. Fulles, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will deliver the first annual address before the Irving and Philomathean Library Association of the Western University, this (Thursday) evening at half past seven o'clock, in Mozart Hall. The public, especially all friends of education, are invited to be present.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—James Meehan was arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor Lowry, charged, on oath of Wm. Jackson, a resident of second street, with stealing a silver watch, valued at thirty dollars. Meehan, who was intoxicated, did not deny the charge, but said it was nobody's business if he had taken the watch. The Mayor, however, thought differently, and committed him for a further hearing to-day.

THE FOURTH IN MEADVILLE.—At the Fourth of July celebration at Meadville, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of this city, is to be one of the orators. The Crawford *Journal*, in noticing Mr. Marshall's acceptance of the invitation to address the people, pays him the following compliment: "Mr. M., by common consent, is one of the most powerful and polished public speakers in Western Pennsylvania, and will electrify our people by his impassioned eloquence."

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The following Pennsylvania soldiers died in Washington city last week, and were interred in the soldiers' burying grounds: A. Wirt, Company B, Fifty-third; William Wolfe, D, Ninety-third; J. Eckenrode, I, Ninety-eighth; William A. Ross, H, Ninety-eighth; Michael Fry, G, Seventy-ninth; R. Colser, G, Seventy-ninth; P. McKinney, C, One-hundred-and-first; Daniel Carty, H, Fifty-sixth; Henry Yantz, C, Sixty-seventh; John Parmeter, I, One-hundred-and-second; Jacob Immel, I, Twenty-first Cavalry; George Manning, B, Eighty-second; Emanuel Fry, K, One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth.

RECEPTION OF REGIMENTAL FLAGS.—It being impossible for Governor Curtin to visit Gettysburg on the Fourth of July, it is proposed that the flags of those Pennsylvania regiments which returned from the field and encamped at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, be received by his Excellency, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on saturday, July 1st, Major General Meade and staff, besides numerous other prominent officers will arrive there on that day, at which place they will design participating in the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth," upon the spot rendered sacred by the tombs of thousands of the brave men of the nation. The regiments referred to are invited to appoint committees whose duty it shall be to take their respective flags to Harrisburg.

CANNED PRUNES.—The French understand not only the art of cooking, but their canned fruits excel in almost every particular. But in what they excel most probably, is in putting up prunes, a delicious fruit when obtained in a good degree of perfection. It has long been celebrated for invalids. When thus used it should always be the very best—indeed the best is always to be desired, but rarely obtained. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we direct all who feel an interest to Brown Brothers, 58 Pennsylvania avenue, who have the genuine French Canned Prunes, and which, beyond comparison, excel any we have ever seen. They are as fresh and delicate as when first put up, with all their native flavor and excellency preserved.

### Death from Intemperance.

Yesterday morning a soldier was discovered lying on the pavement, at the corner of Grant and Second streets. His appearance indicated that he was intoxicated, when he was carried into Sayers tavern by some citizens, and placed on the floor in a back room. Afternoon Sayers visited him and finding that he had not moved, concluded to let him sleep. At two o'clock he went to him again, and upon turning him over found that he was dead. The Coroner was summoned, who held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. A discharge paper was found in his pocket, which showed that his name was Michael Bargen, a member of Capt. Nevin's battery, and had been mustered out of the service and paid off at Camp Curtin on Monday last. Several members of the battery happened to be in the vicinity, and testified before the Coroner that they recognized him as Bargen. They stated that he was of intemperate habits, and had been robbed of $130 on the night he was paid off, while sleeping on the pavement in front of the Red Lion Hotel, on St. Clair street, in a state of intoxication. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of "death from intemperance."

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and enlisted in the Battery on the 8th of October, 1862. He was thirty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a farmer. It is not known whether he has any relatives in this city, but it has been heard to say that he had friends residing in Rochester, Beaver county. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Wm. Devore, of Grant street, and will be buried this morning at ten o'clock, in case his friends do not call for it.

### Stolen Pipe Recovered.

Our manufacturers and mechanics have been considerably annoyed for months past by a number of petty thieves, who enter their establishment and pilfer old copper and lead pipes, which they sell to the proprietors of the numerous junk shops at a nominal price. Efforts have frequently been made to put a stop to the practice, but the rascals generally succeed in eluding detection. Yesterday the manager of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew's salt works, which is located near Tarentum, appeared before Mayor Lowry, and informed him that some time since a large quantity of copper pipe had been taken from the works, and that pipe answering the description of that stolen had been offered for sale yesterday morning at Jones second hand store, on Second street. Chief Lowe and officer Lowe started across the river, and upon his arrival at the place designated discovered the pipe in the house, but the thief had escaped. A boy, who appeared to know more about the matter than any one else, was arrested by the officer, when he proceeded to tell the following story: He said he resided in Lawrenceville, and yesterday morning, while at the river bank, a man passed down in a skiff and asked him if he could row. The lad answered that he could, when the man told him that he, if he would accompany him to Allegheny, he would pay him well for it. The boy consented, and upon their arrival at the Hand Street Bridge, the pipe was carried into Jones store, after which the man disappeared. The boy's story appeared reasonable, but the officer concluding to keep him in custody, placed him and the copper pipe in the skiff, and rowed it around to the Monongahela wharf, when it was conveyed to the Mayor's office. The pipe weighs about 125 pounds, and is worth, probably, fifty cents per pound. The sides of the skiff are painted black, and the seats red, and as it is probable stolen, the owner may recover it by calling at the Mayor's office.

### GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

**Organization of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh—What it has Accomplished—Flourishing Condition of its Charge—An Interesting Bit of History.**

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh was organized in March, 1847, and was originally composed of the following twelve citizens, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Porter, Neville B. Craig, Dr. McCracken, Wm. J. Howard, George Albree, Dr. Robert Wray, John Lightner, Wm. J. Totten, John Ross, Thomas Daft, and Charles Rowan, only three of whom are now living.

As the Poor Tax has never been oppressive, and the attention of the community has not therefore been attracted to the operations of the Board, a history of its rise and progress may not be amiss.

The Board is unlike any similar association in the state, being an independent corporation, managing its financial and internal affairs in its own way, responsible and guided only by its charter. Four managers are chosen annually by Councils—two by the Select, and two by the Common. Its accounts are audited annually by a joint committee of Councils. The office being one of honor, the members receive no remuneration, in any form, for their services.

In 1846, under the regime of the overseers of the Poor, when the city embraced only six wards, the poor tax was five mills on the dollar. In 1847, under the new existing system, the tax was reduced more than one-half—to two mills; in 1848, it was one and a half mills; in 1849, two mills; in 1850, two mills. From this date, when the Board began the building of the spacious Poor House, to 1858, inclusive, the tax was three mills. The expenses of 1858, were greatly increased by the prevalence of the cholera. Since that time, although all other taxes have increased two and three fold, the poor tax has been kept at two mills annually.

The Board now owns a highly cultivated farm of 119 acres, the products of which, last year, were valued at $11,500. The buildings are a large three story brick Poor House, in form of letter T, 230 feet front by 50 in depth, capable of accommodating five hundred inmates; a large three story brick building, used for an Insane Asylum; an excellent and convenient double barn and stable, with granaries, barn-yards, hog pens, etc.; a substantial two story brick house, for farmer; a superior ice house, with all modern improvements, and a long two story brick house, used as a cookery, wash house, carpenter shop and coal house.

The arrangements for the supply of pure water are very complete. There is a reservoir holding 1,200 gallons, supplied by never failing springs, from which the water is conveyed to the house by pipes. The cost of the water-works was $5,000. In the front of the main building, extending to the river bank, is a smooth graded lawn, planted with fruit and shade trees, grape vines and shrubbery. The actual value of the farm and improvements is estimated at $100,000.

For cleanliness, good order and discipline, this institution will compare favorably with any similar one in the land. A competent, respectable Chaplain is in attendance every Sabbath. A school room, with all modern conveniences is in charge of a careful teacher. No contagious disease has ever prevailed, and the health of the inmates has usually been good. The Board is not in debt, and enjoys a credit at the banks equal to that of any. Besides a steward, a matron, a secretary, Superintendent, Physician, Matron, et al., the support of the inmates at the farm, of females in the charge of the trustees, and traveling poor, amount to from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum.

The success of the Board may be traced to the fact that at its organization a small, healthy feeling was established, and a determined, watchful jealousy was exercised over its expenditures. In its determination not to receive paupers cast upon it by other associations, the Board has been greatly aided by the watchful care of the secretary.

The Board possesses the power of unlimited taxation—the same as the school Boards; but it has never freely used that power, much less abused it. In comparison with other places, our citizens could not complain if the rate was five mills. The writer being the only original member now in the Board, is enabled to give the above facts.

GUARDIAN.

### A Monument to Allegheny County Soldiers.

At the Union County Convention, which was held at the Court House on the 6th instant, Mr. George Burns, of Findley township, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Convention appoint an Executive Committee of nine persons to procure a suitable piece, and also procure sufficient means, to erect a monument to the memory of Allegheny County's noble sons, who have laid down their lives for their country; and, also, that there be a Committee of two persons in each ward, borough and township, to aid the Executive Committee in procuring means to accomplish this noble work.

In accordance with the above resolution, Major A. M. Brown, Chairman of the Convention, has made the following appointments:

**Executive Committee.**

George Burns, of Findley township.
Col James M'Cooper, of Allegheny City.
W. O Davis, of Pittsburgh.
Alexander Gordon, of Wilkins township.
Samuel Riddle, of Allegheny City.
Wm A Herron, of Pitt township.
Capt James Miller, of Manchester.
M. W. Watson, of Pittsburgh.
John W. Chalfant, of Pittsburgh.

**District Committees.**

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—Thos Rees, Jas Gracey.
Second Ward—C W Oswton, Thos Ewing.
Third Ward—T A Merchland, Geo Glass.
Fourth Ward—First Precinct—David Beck, David Thompson.
Fifth Ward—Second Precinct—Frank Aubary, Jas Taylor.
Sixth Ward—I N Coursin, Wm Barnhill.
Seventh Ward—Max Stroud, Hugh Young.
Eighth Ward—Reuben Leonard, David Hutchinson.
Ninth Ward—Wm Bewley, James Irwin.
Tenth Ward—David Sims, Alex Hilands.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—Wm McKee, John F Jennings.
Second Ward—Joseph McDonald, James W. Hall.
Third Ward, 1st Precinct—Wm Hamilton, Arthur Libeen. 2d Precinct—Col Crocket, C Smith.
Fourth Ward, 1st Precinct—John A Myler, John Magraw. 2d Precinct—E F A Fallnaber, Louis Moul.

MONONGAHELA.

Sewickley—Robert Glancy, Andrew Brown.
Manchester—W S Spratt, Isaac Stewart.
Pinghone—Daniel Dempsey, J Moul.
Sharpsburg—J Covode, J G Comstock.
Tarentum—Hon D Hostetter, John M Porter.
Lawrenceville, 1st Ward—J Walnwright, W Hosack.
2d Ward—C North, Wm Smith.
Temperanceville—W Ballentine, W N Irwin.
West Pittsburgh—E Spring, John Auth.
Monongahela—Richard Peters, Thos Rossiter.
South Pittsburgh—Wm Stark, Levi Brunnahan.
Birmingham, 1st Precinct—J P Pears, Geo Shaffer.
2d Precinct—Wm Peale, R H Carnahan.
East Birmingham—J R Jaques, Wm Mittenzwy.
Mckeesport—Wm E Harrison, J McK Snodgrass.
Elizabeth—W H Lynch, A B McIlvoy.
West Elizabeth—W W O'Neil, Andrew Craighead.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt—James M Hunter, J Gray.
Collins—R W Thomas, I N Berlin.
Penn—S C Patterson, A Coon.
Penn—Thos Hart, B Stoltzfier.
Elizabeth—Samuel Kerr, Benj Coursin.
Mifflin—A M'Cune, J P Davis.
Robinson—S S Glass, A B Young.
Upper St Clair—J G Murray, John Gilfillan.
Scott—W B Lea, Thos L Gamble.
Shaler—John Herron, John Smith.
East Deer—A Marvin, James Henderson.
Union—John Slacker, Noah Gillmore.
Indiana—J McKnight, Col T M Bayne.
Peebles—H B Palmer, W W Burchfield.
Moon—M Rhodes, S J Ewing.
Franklin—John Bowman, Jacob Neeley.
Baldwin—S B Moore, John Noble.
McCandless—J Wallace, John Redpath.
North Fayette—W H Clark, Y Miller.
Neville—W A Shanks, James Coles.
Lewis—J B Hunney, Wm Nesbitt.
Marshall—George Neely, Wm Zortman.
Hampton—T Bell, Col Wm Robinson.
Findlay—George Burns, John Harper, &c.
Ohio—J W Robinson, Robert Leslie.
Reserve—Augustus Miller, A A Allen.
Shaler—Thos Shields, T M Marshall.
Pine—A S McCord, Oliver Anderson.
West Deer—M Mcnally, Wm. Leslie.
Indiana—C Hartzog, Wm Anderson.
Lower St. Clair—C B M Smith, Sam'l Givender, jr.
Sewickley—E Reno, F M Love.
Crescent—Frank McClelland, John Hamilton.
McClure—H S Fleming, C Hartman.
Robinson—Thos Wilson, Wm Anderson.
Hampton—David Gilleland, Robert Ferguson.

## THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

**H. mill's Reply to Ward's Challenge—He Makes Four Propositions—All of Which Ward Declines.**

Judging from the following correspondence, there is scarcely a possibility there will be a contest between the champion carsman Hamill and Gilbert Ward. The truth is, Ward does not care particularly to meet him, and the fair and, to any one else, desirable propositions that Hamill makes to meet him in little consideration from the would-be-champion. If Mr. Ward earnestly desires to row Hamill, he ought not to expect better terms than those proposed by Hamill. Here are the cards of the respective parties:

PITTSBURGH, June 16th, 1865.

FRANK QUEEN, Esq., Editor New York Clipper:
*Dear Sir*:—I have just seen a paper in which Mr. Gilbert Ward, Ward's Ferry, N. J., thinks thought they were doing the fair thing when they offered to give me a race for $1,000 a side, and they seem to think that I ought to ask anything for expenses to row on the Hudson. Mr. Gil. Ward and his friends should remember that I prefer to row on the Schuylkill, as it would be neutral waters, and that I might have interested on rowing there, as I am not bound to go all over the country to accommodate every one that wishes to row me. Hence knew that when I offered to take $800 to go to the Hudson river to row him, that I would allow me $200 for expenses, but after more than two weeks' consideration he now says that he will allow me $200 for expenses if I will row him in "Newburg Bay." He might as well have asked me to row him in the "Bay of Fundy." I will not row on the Hudson for less than $800 a side, and for this business, they will have to choose one of the following propositions:

First—I will row Mr. Gill. Ward a five mile race on the Hudson river, at Poughkeepsie, for $1,000 a side, he allowing me $200 for expenses.

Second—I will row him the same distance and for the same amount on the Schuylkill, within the limits of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, that suits him, and allow him $200 for expenses, to show him that I am not above beating on my own waters.

Third—I will row him the same distance and for the same amount on the Schuylkill, within the limits of Philadelphia, each man to pay his own expenses. If none of the above suits him, I will make him the fourth and last proposition.

I will row him for the same amount, or more, if he has the money, on the Schuylkill, within the limits of Philadelphia (almost six miles), in one week, ten days, or two weeks after the regatta there on the Fourth of July next, as it would be convenient for me to go there on my own expenses.

Should Mr. Gil. Ward not be satisfied with some one of the above propositions, and should he have to say that it is harder to accommodate than I was when I wanted to try conclusions with his brother Joshua, as my races heretofore have been made through the medium of the *Clipper*, should he accept any of the terms above named, I will make another from me—I will send you $200 as a forfeit, and articles of agreement, as I wish you to be final stakeholder. Hoping terms will prove acceptable, I remain,

Yours, respectfully, JAMES HAMILL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WARD TO HAMILL IN REPLY.

When Mr. Hamill asked two hundred dollars for expenses to row on the Hudson, I understood him to mean precisely what he said. If he meant Poughkeepsie, I should have supposed he ought to have named that locality, as he did the others, and I should have offered to row at Poughkeepsie for nothing, as I have enjoyed boat-racing of late. My only desire for rowing at all is to show that I am not afraid to meet him, and as anxious as others to witness one of these contests for the championship. Mr. Hamill would have no cause to complain of a lack of courtesy on their part. I will not row on Charles River, simply because it is no place for me. I will not row on the Schuylkill for the fact that he will allow me $200 for expenses, and not $800 for facility. The fact that he met with some impediment there in his second race, I would not row over the Pittsburgh Course for the whole amount. I will not row on the Hudson, as no stranger would be able to cope with the disadvantages of it. Finally, I repeat I will accept of his original proposition, to row him on the Hudson, as he has no place, I name Newburg Bay—I will give him a fair show and a smooth course—or the matter is at an end if he does not choose to accept. GILBERT WARD.

### Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday morning Aloise Kumpf was fined fifteen dollars and James Cox ten dollars for illegal liquor selling.

Mrs. Maria Bowden was arraigned on a charge of the larceny of a shawl, valued at twenty dollars, from a Mrs. Hunt, a resident of Birmingham. The larceny was committed in April last, when Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Bowden, formerly friends, had entered suit against Mrs. Bowden, charging her with stealing the shawl, and a number of other articles. A search warrant was issued, and a shawl, answering the description of the one stolen, was found in a bureau drawer, at No. 16 Mr. Bowden's house, in Spring alley, in the Fifth ward, when she was held to bail to answer. About a dozen women testified at the trial that the shawl belonged to Mrs. Hunt, while an equal number were positive that it was the property of the defendant. The case occupied the attention of the court the principal portion of the day, and the jury retired about four o'clock, who, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the charge of surety of the peace is still pending against Mrs. Bowden.

Before adjournment, Judge Stowe announced that the business of the Court for the present session would be concluded to-day, and notified the jurors from the county that their services would be dispensed with, if they wished to return to their homes, the city jurors being sufficiently numerous to attend to the remaining business. The offer was accepted, and they were paid off and discharged.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.—Our city is again infested with a large number of pickpockets and hotel thieves, who are plying their business with apparent success. On Tuesday night a merchant stopping at the St. Charles Hotel was relieved of his pocket-book containing $200, and about the same time three army officers at the St. Clair Hotel were robbed of their wallets, containing money to the amount of $200. Yesterday morning a lady was robbed in the market of her portmonnaie, which contained $50, a young man, while going into the circus door, lost his pocket book and forty dollars. Persons cannot be too careful of their valuables at the present time.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."
J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N.B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. jc22-3m

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry and Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
jc22



N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
" " do 1881 Bonds.
" " 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10


## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, Pres't, J. R. PATRICK, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

**Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny County 6's | ..... | 78 00 |
| Pittsburgh 6's | ..... | 97 00 |
| Allegheny City 6's | ..... | 100 00 |
| Connellsville 6's | 74 00 | ..... |
| Leased to Manchester P. R. R. | 50 00 | ..... |
| Birmingham R. W. | ..... | 50 00 |
| Connellsville Interest | 9 00 | ..... |
| Pittsburgh & Steubenville R R | ..... | 7 00 |
| Exchange Bank | ..... | 89 00 |
| Merchants and Manufacturers National | ..... | 97 00 |
| Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil | ..... | 6 00 |
| Columbia Oil | ..... | 41 00 |
| Cherry Run and Pit Hole | 60 | 65 |
| Eldorado | 65 | ..... |
| Mutual | ..... | 95 |
| Murray | ..... | 75 |
| Pittsburgh and Philadelphia | ..... | 1 25 |
| Pittsburgh and New York | 1 25 | ..... |
| Rose | ..... | 65 |
| Northwestern Copper Company | ..... | 6 00 |
| United States Telegraph Company | 90 00 | ..... |
| Horseneck Oil | ..... | 85 |

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, June 21—P. M.

There was a pretty heavy transaction reported to us on the street to-day by strictly reliable parties. A sale of 8,000 shares of Cherry Run and Pittsburg oil stock at par. This Company have over 400 acres on Pit Hole, and are vigorously at work developing. At the forenoon Board 1,000 shares of Cherry Run and Pit Hole were sold at 60c. The sale of Bank and some insurance stocks on Thursday evening, established the following quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | - - - - - - | - - $66 00 |
| M. & M. Bank | - - - - - - | - - 50 00 |
| do do | - - - - - - | - - 50 00 |
| Allegheny Bank | - - - - - - | - - 99 75 |
| Western Insurance Co | - - - - - - | - - 99 75 |

—In New York the demand for foreign exchange has fallen off considerably. There is a very general disposition to defer purchases until it becomes more apparent what is to be the future course of the exports and especially of cotton. Merchants selling bills are in better supply, and have declined to 108¾@109, enabling bankers to reduce their rates to 109¼@110 for sterling. The aggregate purchases of Five-twenties for shipment on Monday were about three-quarters of a million; which would make about half a million of exchange, and is a principal cause of the great ease in rates.

—The more the cotton question is agitated, the lower is the price. The order or proclamation of the President last week, cutting all the restrictions heretofore imposed on its shipments, is also telling favorably on a reduction of the price, and on the price of cotton manufactures. The entire trade in dry goods is dull, as is usual at this season of the year, which, connected with the Southern movements in cotton, produces a weakness in the market. Manufacturers are not willing to sell their goods at a less rate than they can immediately sell and time contracts for 1866 are not extensively declined. The production of manufactures is generally increased, and the stocks steadily augmenting. The movements of cotton are closely watched by the operators in goods, and the results that increased receipts of raw material will soon put out in the market. Heavy sheetings are now held at 28@ 29c; fine goods, however, sell at proportionately higher figures.

The fractional currency is undergoing the process of consolidation. A large quantity has been sent to the Treasury Department in Washington, and at the various sub-treasuries. It must be put up in packages of $5,000 each, and comprises, principally, the issues of pieces that is to say, each package of five cent pieces must contain five dollars; each package of ten cent pieces ten dollars, &c. Different varities of the same denomination of currency must be sent in separate packages. Being uniformly large parcels, and carefully counted, must be sent separately from the whole. Thus arranged, these packages be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the postoffice, returns by check on New York may be expected in three days, and so on.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and present week:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | $21,953,271 | $21,953,271 |
| Loans | 31,963,271 | 30,149,949 Dec. |
| Specie | 1,930,985 | 1,216,203 Dec. |
| Legal Tenders | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 Inc. |
| Deposits | 20,250,377 | 19,127,301 Dec. |
| Circulation | 8,256,425 | 8,256,425 Inc. |

The bank average last week, as shown by the above exhibit, points to a narrowing of business generally. It is the average of the week, and shows that the deposits over a million, the circulation about a hundred thousand, and the specie $86,782. The only increase in the aggregate is in the legal tenders, which aggregate at $19,500 $—some six hundred thousand dollars less than the average of the previous week. The bank are manifestly putting the reserves in position to meet any financial emergency that may come. Individuals have also been withdrawing their funds from bank and putting them away.

—The "Pensmore" Oil Company, it would seem, has stuck fast, and the directors, after having expended all the money placed in their hands, have made a call on the stockholders for payment of an assessment of fifty cents per share.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 22, 1865.

Business was dull to-day, and the receipts and the demand being limited. The sales were of a similar description. The receipts of produce were larger than the demand; hence we have a dull market to record. Prices, as a general thing, are unchanged. The weather remains changeable, with occasional showers, which maintain a fine stage of water in the rivers. On the landing business was brisk for the season. The shipments were liberal. The Kate Putnam left for St. Louis loaded to the guards, and had to say is that she carried a number of passengers. The Silver Cloud No 2 was detained yesterday by the rain. She will depart to-day for certain, for Cincinnati and Louisville. The packet Ida Rees, Capt. Rees, is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Empire City came in from Cincinnati, having been discharged from the Government employ. She is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The J. S. Hall left for the Parkersburg oil regions, with a good trip. The Pilgrim came in from Parkersburg. She will not return to that port at present, but will commence receiving for Zanesville, for which place she will leave on Saturday at 4 P. M., in charge of Capt. I. C. McVay. We noticed a number of low-boats making ready for an early departure to the lower ports. On the Allegheny wharf business was very active. Empty barrels to Oil City were numerous at 50c per barrel. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The market was not very active. The receipts for some time past, as compared with the warm weather having interfered with the market, the principal operation being with packed. Prices ranged from 22@25c for roll. Fresh roll was steady, with sales of 18@20c. The demand was fully up with the supply.

EGGS—Were in demand and steady; sale at 20@22c a dozen, some 1200s being disposed of.

POTATOES—The market was bare. A few car loads had come in by river, which sold at $2 25 a bushel as shown, but 10 @ 15 bush. We also note sale 1 car load Peachblows at $2 25 @ 2 50 a bbls.

HAY—The supply at the scales was large. The market was weak. 22 loads were disposed of at $1 5 ton. One load of choice sold higher. In the city market was well supplied. Prices, $16@18.

STRAW—Holders were firm in their views. Prices of sugar looking up. Sales 10 bbls Cuba at 12½@13c. Molasses—The market continues bare.

COFFEE—The market contains a good supply. We note sales 2 casks Rio at 32½c.

MOLASSES—Was in moderate demand at $1 61 @ 1 65.

FLOUR was dull and neglected, dealers confining their purchases to such as were sufficient to supply their present wants. The receipts although not large was more than sufficient to supply the market. The sales reported are 100 bbls. Double Extra Family at $9 50 @ 10 00; 50 do. at $8 75@9 25; 32 bbls Fancy at St. Louis, $8 50; other grades were disposed of at from $6 50@8 per bbl. There is an easier demand at present.

RYE—We note sales of two tons from store, at $1 90 @ 1 95 cwt.

MEAL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales moderate; holders in store were asking 6@6½c. One lot of 400 bushels was disposed of at 6c—60 bushels were sold at 6c. Extra Fine 5 bbls, Choice $5 20@5 40. $8 Rosin 25 : 32 bbls Fancy St. Louis, $8 50; other grades were disposed of at from $6 50@8 per bbl. There is an easier demand at present.

BRAN—We note sales of two tons from store, at $1 00 @ 1 05 cwt.

OATS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales moderate; holders in store were asking 60@65c. One lot of 400 bushels was disposed of at 62½—60 bushels were sold at 65c. Extra Fine 5 bbls, Choice $5 20@5 40. $8 Rosin 25 : 32 bbls Fancy St. Louis, $8 50; other grades were disposed of at from $6 50@8 per bbl. There is an easier demand at present.

CORN—Is still in store sellers than buyers; sales, 300 bushels at the old rates.

CHEESE—The market was well supplied with a moderate amount of inquiry. Sales were made to the extent of 150 boxes, as follows: New Western Reserve, 16@17c Hamden, 16@16½c; Goshen, 21c. The demand appears to be increasing.

BACON—The demand is increasing; prices have an improved tendency. About 10,000 lbs were sold at 2,000 lbs, at 15½c; sales, 1,500 lbs city ribbed, at basis 20; 1,000 do clear, at 20c. Hams canvassed hams sold at 23@24c; plain canvassed do, 22@23c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady, with sales of canvassed at 20c.

LARD—Was inactive, with small sales at 19@19½c.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change for some days. No. 1 is held at $1 85. No. 2 at $1 50.

DRIED APPLES—Not much fancied. We note sales of 1,000 lbs at 12½c per lb.

## Cincinnati Pork Market.

JUNE 20.—The advices from New York, in regard to mess pork, were of an unfavorable character, and the clerks of the packers could not be induced to be very willing to make any important concessions. City packed could be bought to some extent, at $25 50, but, in many cases, $25 is still asked.

The large amount of pork and bacon advertised for by the Quartermaster's Agents, has had a tendency to confidence of holders, and but little disposition to sell was manifested to-day. Both meats are in good demand at 12@25c for Shoulders and ribsides, loose, but holders have, in most cases, withdrawn their stock for the present, and purchases could not be made to any extent, except at a material advance on the above quotations. Hams are held at 17c. We did not hear of any transactions in bacon sides. Plain hams are now generally held at 20@21c, and sugar cured at 24@25c, canvassed and packed. Prime city lard is salable at 17c, but 18@20c higher is generally asked.

## Cincinnati Lumber Market.

JUNE 20.—The arrivals during the week have been quite inviting to the low stage of water between this city and Pittsburgh. Our advices from that city, however report the river rising, and it is probable that before our next the receipts will be larger. The last sales at the river which we heard of were at $2 50 as the rafts ran. There is a moderate business is doing at the yards, at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear pine lumber, per 1,000 feet | $65 00 |
| First common " " | 52 00@55 00 |
| Second " " | 45 00 |
| Third " " | 30 00@35 00 |
| Pine joists and scantling, " | 40 00@45 00 |
| Poplar " " | 32 00@35 00 |
| Hickory " " | 25 00@27 00 |
| Shingles, 16 inch, per M | 8 00 |
| Shingles in bush, per M | 9 50@10 00 |
| Locust posts, per 100 | 35 00@40 00 |
| Cedar posts, per 100 | 60 00 |

## Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

June 21.

IRON—The demand for Pig is only moderate, and the market rules dull at $43@50 per ton for Hot Blast, and $50@60 for Cold Blast. Bar Iron is quiet at 4½c for common, and 5@5½c for Charcoal. Horse Shoe rates are selling at 7½@8½c for Shoeberger's extra.

NAILS—The market is unchanged and steady. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 to 40d | $5 12½@5 25 |
| 8 to 9d | 5 37½@5 50 |
| 6 to 7d | 5 62½@5 75 |
| 4 to 5d | 5 87½@6 00 |
| 3d | 6 37½@6 50 |
| 2d | 7 37½@7 50 |
| 3d, fine blued | 7 37½@7 50 |
| 3d, fine blued | 8 37½@8 50 |
| Cut Spikes | 9 37½@9 50 |

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Thursday, June 22, 1865.

BUSINESS in the oil way was a little mixed up yesterday. Several parcels were disposed of—in fact pretty much all the lots that were laying around loose were sold. Prices were said to be the same as the previous day; one round lot was sold below those rates. Trade on the Allegheny would be brisk provided there were sufficient water to do business on. Flats, keels, and barges have things all their own way; this, however is rather a slow process for the present generation. We have late news from Oil City and the wells. The oil market was dull and prices were a shade lower. The asking figures were at the mouth @ 8 bbl; on the Story farm, held at $5 25@5 50; on Cherry Run, $5@5 25; at Pit Hole, $3 75@4 00. One of our large oil dealers made an offer of $3 @ bbl, at Pit Hole, for 10,000 barrels. The owner of the well was holding out for $4 00. They may divide the difference, and if they do, oil-readers will be advised of the same. The new well that was struck on Friday last, on Pit Hole is located near the famous United States well, and at last accounts was flowing 125 bbls per day. The fortunate owners reside principally in our city. The market closed in favor of buyers. The receipts since our last were 1,110 barrels by the Allegheny.

REFINED OILS—Were dull, and prices were unsettled. The sales were limited. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL.—The principle portion of the crude oil on hand have changed hands during the week, if we except that tanked and held out of the market at present. The sales taken as a whole were liberal, as follows: 750 bbls crude at 23½c, packages included; 1,000 bbls at 24½, bbls exchanged; 500 bbls at 23½c, bbls included; 500 bbls delivered at 24c; 1,000 bbls at 25c; 1,000 bbls at 30½; 800 bbls at 29½, bbls returned; 250 bbls at 26½, bbls included.

REFINED OIL.—The market was inactive. To effect large sales buyers would want larger concessions than holders would be disposed to give, hence the operations continues restricted, the only sales we noticed being 500 bbls of bonded, delivered in Philadelphia, at 52c. The current asking rates were as follows: Bonded, 44@ 45; free, 62@63c; bonded, for July delivery, 55@56c; August do, 67@68. Benzole was dull at 20@40c for bonded and free. Tar was steady at $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bisher Bro | 377 | Duncan Pumping | 70 |
| J. Wilkins | 464 | S. Benn | 200 |
| Total | | | 1,110 |

**Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.**

GOING EAST.

Lucosco Company, 71 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Alladin Company, 500 barrels refined, for Boston.
S. McMillan & Co., 223 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Globe Company, 166 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Champion Oil Company, 25 barrels oil, for Pittsburgh.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 21.

STOCKS.

The stock market shows a partial recovery from the depression of the last two or three days. An upward turn in gold has partially revived confidence in the success of a rise. The operations and result was apparent at the first board, in a general advance of prices. New York Central, Erie, Hudson river and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, were especially firm. Transactions however were unusually limited, and seem to have been almost entirely confined to bull purchases made for effect. During the day, the market continued steady, and there was no settlement to either direction. Governments were quiet and unchanged, except by any change in prices from yesterday. Bank shares firm. State stocks and railway bonds generally quiet. Gold firm and active for export and small